

MASON'S

O.K. Sauce,
O.K. Pickles,
Mango Chutney,
Worcestershire Sauce,
Mustard Sauce,
Tomato Catsup.

[1874

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

"COMPARE THE WORK"



ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
Machinery Department,
4, Des Voeux Rd. Centl.
'Phone 97.

[782

No. 18,660. 號十八百六千八萬一第 日四廿月二年午戌 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, APRIL 5TH, 1918. 五拜禮 號五月四年七國民華中 PRICE, $3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks 376 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
1463

OTARD'S

* * *

BRANDY.

Shipped by

OTARD, DUPUY & CO.,

COGNAC.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 75

[13

NEW CARTRIDGES.

JUST ARRIVED.

FIRST-CLASS, DAMP PROOF, AMERICAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES:—12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of Chilled Shot.

These Cartridges, made of the finest damp proof material, steel lined inside with brass casing 1¼" deep on the outside, are especially made to withstand the effects of damp climates and are second to none for reliability in the field.

We have also received a consignment of B.S.A. Air Rifles.

INSPECTION INVITED.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.
[1165

A. LING & CO.,

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1919.

[535

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15	minutes
8.00 „	to 10.00 „	„ 10	„
10.00 „	to 11.00 „	„ 15	„
11.30 „	to 12.45 p.m.	„ 15	„
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15 „	„ 10	„
1.15 „	to 1.45 „	„ 15	„
1.45 „	to 2.15 „	„ 10	„
2.15 „	to 5.00 „	„ 15	„
5.00 „	to 6.00 „	„ 10	„

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m., 9.30 to 11.00 p.m. Every Half-Hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.			
8.00 „	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15	minutes
10.30 „	to 11.00 a.m.	„ 10	„
11.30 „	to 12.00 noon	„ 15	„
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	„ 10	„
1.00 p.m.	to 5.30 „	„ 15	„
5.30 „	to 6.00 „	„ 10	„
6.00 „	to 6.30 „	„ 15	„
6.30 „	to 8.30 „	„ 10	„

NIGHTS CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore Order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
[1842

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, 12th DECEMBER, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 5 Though Express. a.m.	No. 7 Local. a.m.	No. 9 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 11 Local. a.m.	No. 13 Through Express. p.m.	No. 17 Local. p.m.	No. 19 Local. p.m.	No. 21 Local. p.m.
CANTON			5.35		3.20			
(Tai Sha Tau) dep.	7.25		11.10		4.55			
SHEK LUNG dep.	8.40		6.30	11.45	6.20	5.20	6.20	8.00
Shum Chun dep.	10.25	8.05	6.57	11.52	—	5.37	6.36	8.07
Sheung Shui dep.	—	8.12	7.41	12.00	—	5.49	6.43	8.11
Fanling dep.	—	8.15	7.53	12.06	—	5.49	6.46	8.16
Taipo Market dep.	—	8.22	8.03	12.17	—	5.58	6.51	8.21
Taipo dep.	—	8.32	8.58	12.24	—	6.04	—	—
Shatin dep.	—	8.44	8.12	12.34	—	6.15	—	—
Yaumati dep.	—	8.56	8.22	12.43	—	6.20	—	—
Hung Hom dep.	—	9.02	8.32	12.49	—	6.26	—	—
KOWLOON arr.	11.05	9.05	8.35	12.45	7.00	6.28	7.16	8.45
					Sats. Suns. and Public Holidays Excepted.		Sats. Suns. and Public Holidays only.	

UP TRAINS

Stations	No. 4 Local. a.m.	*No. 6 Through Express. a.m.	No. 8 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 10 Local. a.m.	No. 14 Local. p.m.	No. 16 Local. p.m.	*No. 18 Through Express. p.m.	No. 20 Local. p.m.	No. 22 Local. p.m.
Last Ferry leave H.K.	6.25	7.55	9.15	10.15	1.15	1.35	2.35	5.05	4.35
KOWLOON dep.	6.50	8.05	9.30	10.28	1.28	1.48	2.50	5.19	4.50
Hung Hom dep.	6.54	—	9.33	10.33	1.33	1.52	—	5.23	4.54
Yaumati dep.	7.00	—	9.43	10.40	1.38	1.58	—	5.27	4.59
Shatin dep.	7.11	—	9.56	10.52	1.48	2.09	—	5.38	5.11
Taipo dep.	7.23	—	10.09	11.04	2.01	2.21	—	5.52	5.24
Taipo Market dep.	7.37	—	10.15	11.08	2.05	2.25	—	5.56	5.28
Fanling dep.	7.57	—	10.32	11.17	2.14	2.34	—	6.04	5.38
Sheung Shui dep.	7.40	—	10.36	11.20	2.19	2.37	—	6.07	5.38
Shum Chun arr.	7.46	—	—	11.26	2.24	2.41	—	6.12	5.43
dep.	—	8.50	11.00	—	—	—	3.35	—	—
SHEK LUNG dep.	—	10.25	2.25	—	—	—	5.33	—	—
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau) arr.	—	11.45	4.50	—	—	—	6.43	—	—
				Weds. and Sats. only.		Weds. and Sats. only.		Sats. Suns. and Public Holidays Excepted.	Sats. Suns. and Public Holidays only.

* Will stop at Taipo and Sheung Shui to allow First-Class Passengers to alight, on Notice being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.			a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Fanling	dep.	8.20	11.25	2.50	Shataukok	dep.	10.00	1.20	5.00
Shataukok	arr.	9.15	12.20	3.50	Fanling	arr.	11.00	2.20	6.00

[782

MITSUBISHI ZOSEN KAISHA, LTD.

TA., A.B.C., WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODES USED.

Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers, Manufacturers of Contracts Condensers, Stone's Manganese Bronze Castings, Parson's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c., &c.

NAGASAKI WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," NAGASAKI.

GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

	Dock No. 1.	Dock No. 2.	Dock No. 3.
Length on Keel Blocks	518 feet	350	714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 „	52	98 „
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	29 „	24	44 „

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
Two Floating Cranes of 50 and 28 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Cranes.

KOBE WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," KOBE.

FLOATING DOCKS.

Lifting Power	No. 1. 7,000 tons.	No. 2.	12,000 tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in	460 feet.	„	580 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in	56 „	„	6 „
Max. Draft of Ship taken in	23 „	„	26 „

HIKOSHIMA WORKS (Near Shimonoseki).

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," SHIMONOSEKI.

GRAVING DOCK.

Length on Keel Blocks	383 feet 0 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom	56 „ 0 „
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	25 „ 7 „

Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.

Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application.

[717

KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL

INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE

FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO
DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR
KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION
TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1836. Incorporated in Great Britain.
Total Assets exceed £14,000,000.

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR, PLATE GLASS, FIDELITY, GUARANTEE AND LOSS OF PROFITS INSURANCE.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
4 Des Voeux Road, Central
Tel. No. 200.

JOHN DE B. LANCASTER,
Acting Local Manager.
1846

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the following revised passage FARES between HONGKONG and CANTON will come into force on 25th March, 1918:—

	DAYBOATS	NIGHTBOATS
Saloon, Single	$ 5.00	$ 7.00
Return	8.00	12.00
Second Class, Single	2.00	1.80
Deck	1.00	.90

In addition to the above, for the convenience of the travelling Public, a Special 1st Class Return Ticket at Hongkong Currency $11.00 and Chinese Currency $11.80 available one way by Railway and the other by the Company's vessels, will also be issued.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON.	CANTON TO HONGKONG.
FRIDAY, 5TH APRIL, 1918.	
8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"	8 a.m. "HONAM"
10 p.m. "FATSHAN"	4.30 p.m. "KINSHAN"
SATURDAY, 6TH APRIL, 1918.	
8 a.m. "HONAM"	8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"
10 p.m. "KINSHAN"	4.00 p.m. "FATSHAN"
SUNDAY, 7TH APRIL, 1918.	
10 p.m. "FATSHAN"	4.30 p.m. "KINSHAN"

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings:—s.s. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.)
s.s. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.)
s.s. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m.
s.s. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.)

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

[1451

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEUZELA" AND "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.
THE SUNSHINE BELT.
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.

S.S. "VENEZUELA	Apr. 24th.
S.S. "ECUADOR"	May 22nd.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	June 19th.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.

Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to
Telephone 141. COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Buildings, Chater Road
88

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I HAVE This Day RESUMED Business as a Solicitor and Notary Public under my former Firm name of GOLDRING AND PHILIPS at No. 7, Queen's Road Central (top floor).

PHILIP W. GOLDRING.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1918. [1847

WANTED.

STENOGRAPHER, Male or Female. State experience, salary required and references. Apply:—

Box No. 100
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
1817

WANTED.

ENGLISH NURSE Wanted in Shanghai for two young Children. Good salary. Apply to—

MRS. STEWART,
c/o CHARTERED BANK, Shanghai.
[1849

WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE at the PEAK to rent during Summer months.

Reply— Box No. 3,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1850

FOR SALE.

USED POSTAGE STAMPS (all different)

1000 Stamps	$ 6.00	2500 Stamps	$ 50.00
1500 „	13.00	3000 „	100.00
1800 „	22.00	4000 „	175.00
2000 „	25.000		

GRACA & CO.,

No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET,

HONGKONG
[1845

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

SAUSAGES!

SAUSAGES!

A Variety
to suit all tastes]

OXFORD SAUSAGES.
CAMBRIDGE „
PORK „
BEEF „
LIVER „
BOLOGNA, HEAD CHEESE.
BLACK PUDDING.
WHITE „
&c., &c., &c.

[1848

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers accommodation in the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the onecarrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

HOTELS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.
[14

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Telephone No 373.
Tel. Address: "VICTORIA."

J. WITCHELL
Manager.
[33

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above sea level.

15 Minutes from landing stage.

Under the management of
MRS. BLAIR.
[1465

THE VICTORIA HOTEL, CANTON.

Situated on the British Concession, Shameen.
The only European Hotel in Canton.
Guides and Chairs provided.
Every information and special attention given to Tourists.
Reasonable Rates.
Under the personal Management of MR. and MRS. GEO. B. EYLES.
[1344

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA
(MITSUBISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTARE, KISHIDARE, YOSHINOTANI, HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SAYO, KANADA, SAINNEW, KAMIYAMADA, BIBAI AND OYUBARI COLLIERIES.

AGENTS FOR SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE:—
MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO

BRANCH OFFICES:—NAGASAKI, MOJI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, OTARU, MURORAN, HAKODATE, KOBE, OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, NAGOYA, TSURUGA, VLADIVOSTOCK, HANKOW, PEKING, DAIREN, TAIPEH, LONDON, NEW YORK, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, HAIPHONG, CANTON AND SINGAPORE.

Cable Address:—"IWASAKI."
Codes:—A1, A.B.C. 5th Ed., Western Union and Bentley's.

Agencies:
CHINKIANG—MESSRS. GRARING & Co.
MANILA—MESSRS. MACONDRAY & Co.
SINGAPORE—MESSRS. BORNEO & Co., Ltd.
GLASGOW—MESSRS. A. K. BROWN, McFARLANE & Co., LTD.

For Particulars apply to—
S. KAWATA, Manager.
No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong
[553

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION,

15, MOUNTAIN HILL ROAD.
[353

INTIMATIONS

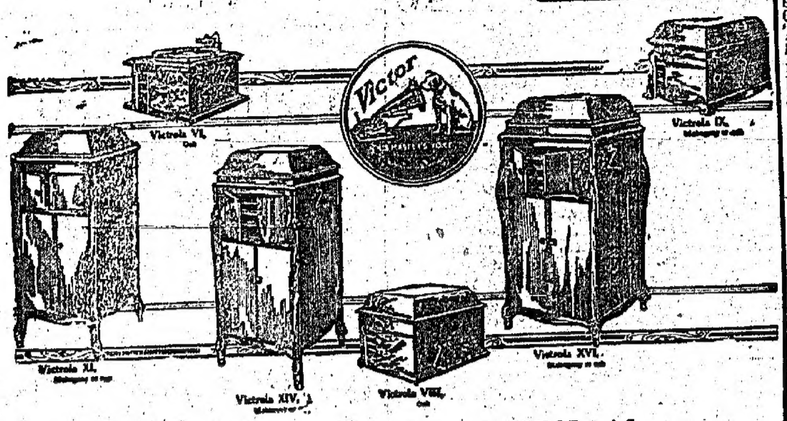
A VICTROLA

brings to your home

ENTERTAINMENT,

INSPIRATION,

EDUCATION

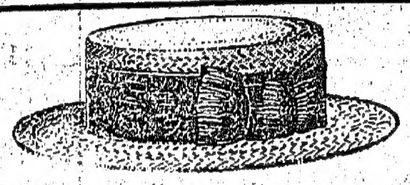


STYLES AND PRICES TO SUIT ALL

20% Discount allowed for cash with order.
10% " " monthly accounts.

MOUTRIE'S

26-5



HENRY HEATH HATS

Are distinctive in style and quality.

A "Heath" Straw Hat affords its wearer a pleasing sense of confidence in his appearance.

NEWEST SHAPES NOW SHOWINGAT

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.,

Mens Wear Specialists,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD. Telephone 29.

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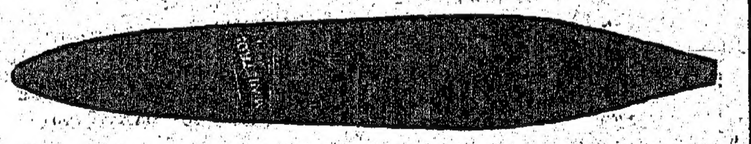
LA MINERVA

CIGAR FACTORY.

ESTABLISHED 1883.

MINISTROS CIGARS.

In boxes of 25.



The great care exercised in the choice of each single leaf makes these Cigars beyond all doubt the most perfect ever produced.

$4 per box duty paid.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

[1231

WHAT EVERY ONE NEEDS

is a little corrective medicine from time to time. Bodily ailments are the common lot of the majority of mankind. Fortunately, most of these ailments are not, in the beginning, serious and if taken in time are easily amenable to simple treatment. Among them are derangements of the digestive system. As soon as you feel that there is anything wrong with the stomach the best course you can adopt is to take a dose of Beecham's Pills. In all probability relief will be experienced even after the first dose of this excellent preparation and perseverance with the remedy will induce a sense of freshness—of energy—of buoyancy—as the result of the improved working of the organs of digestion. There are few forms of ordinary dyspepsia, biliousness, headache or constipation that will not yield to the curative influence of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

The excellent results obtained by the use of BEECHAM'S PILLS have proved them worthy of the confidence they enjoy. Specially suitable for the ailments peculiar to females of all ages. They have helped thousands, and recommend themselves.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9½d (36 pills) 1/11d (56 pills) & 2/9 (168 pills).

QUEEN MARY'S NEEDLEWORK GUILD.

REPORT OF THE HONGKONG BRANCH FOR MARCH.

CITY HALL WORK PARTY (under Mrs Stabb):—

Two cases were packed and sent to Bombay for Mesopotamia, containing:—30 pairs operation socks, 25 caps, 2 pairs bedboots, 13 manytail bandages, 6 pillow cases, 2½ doz. handkerchiefs, 39 milk covers, 4 head bandages, 26 covers, 32 pairs of slippers, 22 scrubbers, 12 dressing gowns, 5 mosquito nets, 78 vests, 11 reversible bedjackets, 69 bedjackets, 5 surgical shirts, 131 pairs of pyjamas, and 66 shirts.

Two cases were packed, one for Salonika and one for Bombay, containing:—7 pillows, 60 milk covers, 6 scrubbers, 3 pairs of slippers, 11 doz. handkerchiefs, 2 pairs of bedboots, 24 covers, 60 pairs of pyjamas, 24 bedjackets, 4 reversible bedjackets, 5 surgical shirts, 61 vests, 46 shirts, 26 shrouds, and 5 mosquito nets.

Two cases were packed and sent to Bombay containing:—1 dozen milkcovers, 6 manytail bandages, 4 head bandages, 4 eye bandages, 7 dozen handkerchiefs, 15 pairs slippers, 2 pairs bedboots, 5 reversible bedjackets, 11 scrubbers, 41 shirts, 88 vests, 51 pairs pyjamas, 61 bedjackets, 7 dressing gowns, 26 shrouds, 6 mosquito nets, 10 small pillows, and 2 mops.

Two cases were packed, and sent to Bombay—one of rattan slippers, presented by Captain Hodgins; and the other contained:—2 pairs operation stockings, 29 pairs slippers, 11 pairs socks, 3½ doz. milkcovers, 11 doz. handkerchiefs, 2 pairs bedboots, 12 mufflers, 9 scrubbers, 2 caps, 3 head bandages, 24 dressing gowns, 20 dressing gowns, 20 vests, 48 pairs pyjamas, 25 bedjackets, 6 reversible bedjackets, 32 shrouds, 12 mosquito nets, 18 manytail bandages, 5 surgical shirts, and 35 small pillows.

"OUR LITTLE BIT SOCIETY" (under Mrs. Green):—

To the Matron, Q.A.I.M.N.S., 26, Stationary Hospital, Ismailieh, Egypt, two cases containing:—1,200 roller bandages, 28 pairs stretcher boots, 94 pairs cloth slippers, 25 mufflers, 68 flannel vests, 134 milk covers, 130 suits pyjamas, 27 pairs socks, 60 pairs mittens, 10 mops, 23 sleeveless sweaters, 35 pairs white woollen bed socks, 55 white woollen caps, 12 brown woollen caps, 12 bags swabs, 6 floor cloths.

To the Matron, 48 General Hospital, Alexandra, Egypt, two cases containing:—163 suits pyjamas, 12 sleeveless sweaters, 16 mufflers, 756 roller bandages, 60 white woollen caps, 69 flannel vests, 71 pairs mittens, 8 bags, swabs, 10 floor cloths, 2 knitted rugs, 3 meat covers, 36 pairs socks, 20 eye bandages, 28 pairs stretcher boots, 24 pairs cloth slippers, and 1 lot magazines.

UNION CHURCH WORKING PARTY (under Mrs. Maconachie):—To Red Cross, Bombay:—288 rolled bandages, 86 shirts, 35 suits pyjamas, 13 vests, 90 handkerchiefs, 19 shrouds, 8 surgical caps, 172 milk covers, 42 eye bandages, 4 many-tailed bandages, 240 pairs socks, 41 pairs knee caps, 30 pairs mittens, 2 pairs bed socks, 12 mufflers, 6 trench sweaters, 12 wool caps, 34 helmets, 18 holdall bags, 24 mops, 47 face cloths, 2 pillows, 1 pair slippers, and 1 rug.

CATHOLIC WOMEN'S LEAGUE (under Miss Lourcino):—7 mufflers, 21 pairs socks, 12 eye bandages, 66 pocket handkerchiefs, 221 food covers, 12 hospital squares, 3 manytail bandages, 2 small pillows, 56 doz. swabs, 1,008 rolled bandages, and 29 knitted scrubbers.

WESLEYAN CHURCH WORKING PARTY (under Mrs. Robinson):—732 rolled bandages, 50 shirts, 14 pairs socks, 6 suits pyjamas, 17 mufflers, 5 pairs mittens, 17 mufflers, 1 scrubber, 3 pairs surgical stockings, 2 vests, and 12 handkerchiefs.

NAVAL AND DOCKYARD (under Mrs. Sandeman):25 vests, 8 shirts, 4 pyjamas, 3 mufflers, 4 bedsocks, 26 socks, and 6 caps.

PEAK CLUB WORK PARTY (under Mrs. Sutherland):—642 roller bandages, 36 manytail bandages, 1,014 swabs, 20 floor swabs.

U.S.R.C. WORK PARTY (under Mrs. Keigwin.:—1,244 roller bandages, 700 sponge swabs, 4 pairs operation stockings, 17 pairs wool socks, 5 mufflers, 9 wool caps, 26 scrubbers, and 17 shrouds.

HELENA MAY INSTITUTE (under Mrs. Jordan):—1,587 rolled bandages, 5 manytail bandages, 7 head bandages, 200 swabs, 6 pyjamas, 3 pairs surgical stockings, 14 scrubbers and 13 packs of cards.

As a result of the exhibition held on May 1st, 1917, the sum of $944 was realised. Of this $500 was given to the French Families' Relief Fund; $100 was spent on games and puzzles, which were sent to various hospitals in Egypt and Mesopotamia; $50 was spent on fly-catchers; and $5 was spent on chess for local men. The balance of nearly $290 was sent home to Mr. Murray Stewart with the request that he would spend this sum on games for the Star and Garter Hospital or Royal Flying Corps Hospital, or any other Institution he could suggest. A letter has just been received from Mr. Stewart telling the Committee of the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild what has been done on their behalf. After visiting the Star and Garter Hospital, Richmond, and one or two other hospitals Mr. Stewart decided that the money would be more serviceably bestowed on St. Dunstan's. He writes:—

"I happened to hear from Miss Addis, who had just started to teach singing at St. Dunstan's that an additional piano for tuition purposes was wanted; also musical instruments for the band, which is in course of formation. Accordingly, I wrote to Sir Arthur Pearson. He replied that they would like a piano, but, failing that, banjos and mandolins.

"Pianos are expensive and new ones difficult to obtain at any price. Broadwoods have 300 people on their waiting list! Miss Addis, however, discovered a second-hand one and succeeded, in persuading the owner, much against his will, to let me have it at my figure. She simply charmed it away from him—'wangled it out of him,' as the new saying is.

"From the enclosed copies of correspondence you will see that the gift has been gratefully accepted.

"I have had a small ivorine tablet made, bearing the legend: 'Presented by the Hongkong Branch of the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild,' and propose to have it fixed above the keyboard."

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

SPORT.

CRICKET.

HONGKONG C.C. v. UNIVERSITY.

This league match will be played on the Club ground to-morrow at 2 p.m. The teams will be as follows:—

University.—A. H. Rumjahn (Capt.), R. A. Ponsonby-Lane, G. E. Marley, K. Brayshay, J. D. Wright, F. A. Redmond, D. K. Samy, W. Gittens, G. Hall, J. M. Jack and T. L. Cheah.

Hongkong C.C.—T. E. Pearce (Capt.), D. E. Donnelly, F. W. S. Evans, Capt. E. H. Gray, R. Kennedy, M. M. Maas, Lt. Col. R. H. Morgan, H. E. Muriel, Lt. H. E. Murray, F. J. de Rome and R. P. Thursfield.

ROYAL ARTILLERY CUP.

83RD CO. R.G.A. v. 88TH CO. R.G.A.

The replay for the above cup took place, yesterday, on the C.R.C. ground. The result was a very even game, the Lyemun company eventually winning by eleven runs with a score of 125. Gr. Cooper (59) and Gr. Perkins (46) batted well for their respective sides, and Baines, who took seven wickets for thirty-nine runs, was the most successful bowler.

SUSPENSION OF TWO LAWYERS AT SHANGHAI.

AMERICAN ASSESSOR TAKES ACTION.

There has been another development arising out of the decision of the Italian Assessor at the Mixed Court, Shanghai, not to allow Messrs. W. S. Fleming and E. B. Rose to appear before him in future owing to the dispute arising out of the *Shun Pao* case. Before the ordinary police cases were called on, Mr. M. F. Perkins, American Assessor, with whom sat Magistrate Wong, said:—Before commencing the ordinary proceedings of the Court, I should like to say a few words regarding the suspension of the two American lawyers, Messrs. Rose and Fleming, by the Italian Assessor.

Messrs. Fleming and Rose, American attorneys, have brought to my attention the matter of an order made by the Italian Assessor, suspending them from practice until further orders. I have inspected the record in the case and find that the Chinese record of the Magistrate contains no such order, and that the record in English made by the Assessor does contain such an order, but that no reason whatsoever is assigned therefor. Since the date of this order, I have received no communication from the Italian Assessor on the subject—a courtesy, I think, which might have been expected from a friendly officer of a friendly government. Consequently, I do not feel that I can concur in, or accord my support, to the order in question and, in the face of the apparent irregularity thereof, I must state that I cannot permit the appearance before the American Assessor of attorneys of the nationality of the Assessor, concerned until further notice.

A copy of this to be sent to the Italian Assessor.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, C.B.E.

COMMENDATION.

P.-c. 204 Lam Kwai Yien is commended by C.S.P. for alertness in effecting the arrest when off duty of a pickpocket in Des Vœux Road Central. (This officer has been twice previously commended by the Puisne Judge and the C.S.P. respectively).

SEARCH SUPERVISORS.

A complete collection of contraband goods is now on view at Headquarters Office.

BOOTS.

The fifty-two members of No. 2 Platoon whose names were submitted on March 11th as requiring boots for police duty may obtain same by personally applying to the contractor, Fook Sing, 7, Queen's Road East.

Members of other units will not visit the Contractor until ordered to do so. They are required to at once send their names to their respective Equipment Officers, if not already done.

Boots will not be supplied to men failing to so send in their names before the 15th instant.

AMBULANCE PLATOON.

The weekly lectures at the Tung Wah Hospital are discontinued until further orders.

By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant
Hongkong, April 4th, 1918.

NATIONAL WAR BONDS.

We are informed by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation that they have received a telegram from their London Office to the effect that the issue of the first series of 5 per cent. National War Bonds has been closed, but a second series is now being issued on the same terms except that the dates of repayment are 1st April, 1922, at 102 per cent.; 1st April, 1925, at 103 per cent.; and 1st April, 1928, at 105 per cent.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of St. Dunstan's:—

Blinded Soldiers and Sailors' Hostel,
St. Dunstan's, Regent's Park, N.W.
29th December, 1917.

DEAR SIR,—The piano of which you wrote on 13th December arrived here quite safely yesterday, and will, I know, be of very great use and enjoyment to the men here when they return from their Christmas Vacation next week.

I hope that you will be able to thank the kindly donors of the donation with which you purchased the piano for their generous gift, and that you will be able to assure them that their present is very sincerely appreciated.—Yours faithfully,

(Signed) E. W. CHADWICK BATES
(Secretary).

RACECOURSE DISASTER.

THE CROWN SOLICITOR AND THE CONDUCT OF THE ENQUIRY.

PROTEST AGAINST PRIVATE REMARKS MADE BY MR. A. E. WRIGHT.

When the enquiry into the race-course disaster was resumed at the Magistracy yesterday, the Crown Solicitor asked permission to make a statement. He said:—At the conclusion of the sitting of the Court yesterday, Mr. Wright, who has been a witness in the enquiry, thought fit to criticise my conduct in this enquiry.

Mr. Wright, who was apparently completely taken by surprise, rose in protest at such a remark.

The Crown Solicitor, continuing—Mr. Wright said I seemed to be carrying on this enquiry with a view to protecting the police as much as possible to the prejudice of the Public Works Department. He further stated that he understood that the evidence was all collected by the Police and that such a thing was quite wrong and in favour of the Police. He also hinted in this room, at the conclusion of the enquiry, that I was endeavouring to keep back evidence which might favour his office. Such statement regarding my position in this enquiry can only mean one thing—a charge of unprofessional conduct. I received instructions from H.E. the Governor to carry out this enquiry to the best of my ability and to make it as searching as possible, and particularly to find out about the passing of the matsheds by the P.W.D. I very much regret to have to make this statement, but I feel I cannot allow the matter to pass unnoticed as my position, at the conclusion of the enquiry, if such reports were allowed to go about, would be very unenviable. As your worship is aware, I have been in frequent communication with you regarding the evidence to be given by expert witnesses. I had not the slightest idea what they were going to say. They were called here—some of them—at the request of the jury. I have purposely tried to keep an open mind as to what they would say and for that reason I have not taken any statement from them beforehand.

Mr. A. E. Wright: This has come as an absolute shock. I am astounded that anything has been said. I said a few words to Mr. Wakeman yesterday in perfect good-fellowship and friendship, and I did not intend to convey anything like that.

The Crown Solicitor: I have simply repeated the exact words used by Mr. Wright.

The Coroner: Perhaps Mr. Wright will withdraw them.

Mr. Wright: I withdraw everything. If Mr. Wakeman thought that I made the suggestions he has attributed to me I can only say that he totally misunderstood me. I asked if there would be further expert evidence to-day and Mr. Wakeman replied that it was hardly necessary. I said I thought it would be desirable. After that I said a few words but I never had any intention of being rude or making any imputation of any sort. I withdraw everything to the utmost. I am astounded and shocked, and will apologise to Mr. Wakeman.

The Coroner: Mr. Wright has had an opportunity of setting at rest the misunderstanding. I think the enquiry has been conducted with perfect fairness by all concerned.

Mr. Wright: I quite agree.

The Crown Solicitor: I am thankful for what Mr. Wright has just said. I can only say that I have repeated the exact words he used.

MR. A. E. WRIGHT RECALLED.

Mr. A. E. Wright, the Building Authority, recalled, dealt shortly with various points raised in previous evidence and gave his opinion regarding the value of cross bracing, floors being on one level and similar matters, the tendency being to show that, although, of course, improvements might have been made the building was structurally sound. He thought possibly the collapse might have been due to some tampering with the structure by someone who might have been careless without being necessarily malicious. Respecting the weakness which had been shown in the neighbourhood of sheds 8 and 9, on account of the number of openings, witness pointed out that this constituted no danger while the adjoining sheds were sufficiently braced.

The Coroner: Is there any legal obligation on you to inspect these buildings?—We have powers to inspect but I do not think there is any legal obligation.

Is there any obligation on you to prosecute anyone who breaks the rules or by-laws?—I do not think there is any obligation, except in the case of a nuisance.

Mr. Bowley: You stated that if cross bracing was put in at one part of the structure that cross-bracing would strengthen the whole structure?—Yes.

With regard to floors at different levels is it not a daily occurrence for you to pass plans of buildings with adjoining floors at different levels?—Yes.

With regard to the collapse, you stated that it might have been due to something getting out of place before the second day's race meeting. Do you think it would have been a wise precaution to have inspected the sheds each morning before the racing?—It would have been wise.

Mr. Wright was not asked any questions by the Crown Solicitor and, having given the evidence reported above, he asked permission to refer on his own account to two matters which had previously been raised. As regards plans of matsheds being deposited with the Buildings Office, he did not know whether the Court took that suggestion seriously, but he pointed out that it would be impracticable. It would be impossible to criticise such plans satisfactorily unless they were made out with a tremendous amount of detail, and, despite the labour and time involved, he doubted even then if a satisfactory result would be obtained. With regard to the three storey matsheds he drew the jury's attention to the fact that the sheds in 1914 consisted of two complete storeys above the ground and that they were, therefore, to all intents and purposes three storey matsheds. The sheds this year had only two floors above the ground, the only difference being in the height of the basement. The increase in the height of the sheds this year as compared with 1914 was 10 per cent. In conclusion, Mr. Wright added that in his opinion the duty of making regulations did not devolve upon his department.

Mr. Wright also produced a statement by Mr. Chatham regarding the exits of the matsheds. Mr. Chatham, after an examination of the plan which had been prepared, was of the opinion that the exits for sheds Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 were adequate. The exits on the ground floor of No. 7 were unsatisfactory. On the first and second floors they were satisfactory. The exits on the ground floor of No. 14 were adequate but, as regarded the upper floors, they were unsatisfactory. The exits of sheds 15 and 16 were unsatisfactory on the upper floor. There was no information regarding sheds 17, 18 and 19 which were sheds of one storey.

Presumably the jury and the Crown Solicitor are satisfied that all questions relating to the passing of the sheds have been satisfactorily answered, for, Mr. Wright, the responsible officer, except by taking the initiative and volunteering opinions, was given no opportunity of answering the various points in this connection which have been raised during the course of the enquiry.

Inspector Watt and the matshed contractor also gave evidence.

Mr. A. Denison, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Denison, Ram and Gibbs, was also called but it was not clear "upon what matters his evidence was required. Witness stated, in answer to the Coroner, that he had not studied the models of the sheds, and had no particular knowledge of the proceedings. It was suggested, therefore, that he might read the evidence at his leisure and be prepared to answer questions the following morning.

The Crown Solicitor then stated that he had just received a letter from the Director of Public Works announcing that Mr. R. M. Dyer and Professor Middleton-Smith, both of whom were in Court, would also give evidence.

Asked as to what evidence these witnesses would give and how long it would take, the Crown Solicitor replied that he had not the least idea.

Professor Middleton-Smith remarked that his evidence would take ten minutes, and Mr. Dyer was of the opinion that he would get through his in half that time.

The Coroner suggested the same procedure with these witnesses as in the case of Mr. Denison, that they should go home and study the evidence and come with their minds fully prepared the following morning.

Professor Middleton-Smith said he had been studying the matter for the past three days and was quite ready to go into the witness-box, but the Coroner thought the jury would be more satisfied if he had an opportunity of giving a little extra time to the subject. Professor Middleton-Smith replied that he had given all the time he needed to give to the question, but the Coroner would not retreat from the position he had taken up, and the enquiry was adjourned until this morning.

To-day will be occupied with taking the evidence of these experts and it is expected now that Mr. Bowley will address the jury on Monday.

UNION OF TWO WELL-KNOWN LOCAL CHINESE FAMILIES.

LO—HO TUNG.

The marriage took place, yesterday morning, at the Hongkong Registrar's office of Miss Victoria Ho Tung, eldest daughter of Sir Robert and Lady Ho Tung, and Mr. M. K. Lo, solicitor, eldest son of Mr. Lo Cheung Shiu, compradore to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., and of Mrs. Shiu. The bride was conducted to the Registrar's office by her father, and was attended by the Misses Jean and Grace Ho Tung (sisters), while Miss Irene Ho Tung acted as Maid of Honour. After the ceremony the bridal party repaired to "Nettlewood" Robinson Road, the residence of the bridegroom's parents, where a reception for Chinese was held.

In the afternoon another reception, was held at "Idlewild," Seymour Road, the residence of Sir Robert and Lady Ho Tung, which was gaily decorated for the occasion. The esteem in which Sir Robert Ho Tung is held by all sections of the community—European as well as Chinese—was amply testified to by the attendance which included H.E. the Governor and Miss Iris May, many of the members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, Sir Charles Elliott (Vice-Chancellor of the University), Lt.-Col. J. Ward, M.P., C.M.G., Bishop Pozzoni, Mrs. and Miss Lander, and other well-known residents.

The toast of the bride and bridegroom was proposed by H.E. the Governor, who said: It is my pleasure, this afternoon, to ask you to drink to the health of the bride and bridegroom. I am most pleased and proud to do this service to my old friend, Sir Robert Ho Tung. He and I have worked a good deal together, and he has rendered many eminent services to the Government of this Colony. There is ample evidence of the appreciation in England of the good work he has done by the honour which he received in being created a Knight. Apart from personal reasons, it is a pleasure to render him a service because, I, too, am a Knight, and if Sir Robert and I should be transported back to the Middle Ages, and were clad in armour, and riding our fiery chargers, I would ride to Sir Robert's assistance and help him against any enemies and Sir Robert, I am sure, would do the like by me. (Laughter.) Then, there is Lady Ho Tung, with whom I have had a long acquaintance and long friendship. Next, there is the bride. You have only to look at her to envy the bridegroom (Laughter.) I have seen her grow up here, in our midst, and I am proud of her as a product of Hongkong. (Hear, hear.) She is not only good to look upon, but she is also very accomplished, and if any of you wish to test her fluency in either the English or French languages you are at liberty to do so. (Laughter.) I am informed, also, that she has a fine taste in music, and has considerable skill in that art. Finally, there is the bridegroom, who has been educated in England, where he distinguished himself in the field of sport, and, having been articled to a well-known firm of solicitors, he carried off the solicitor's blue ribbon—the Clement's Inn Prize (Hear, hear.) I am proud, therefore to have him here in our midst. I am sure that now he has won so fair a bride he will be animated to strive for still greater success in his profession. If I may, as an old man and a father, offer him a little advice, I would remind him that to-day he has taken the most important step that a man can take in his life, and is now responsible for the happiness of the girl whom he is taking from loving parents, and loving brothers and sisters. It is easy to make a woman happy if you remember two little points. One is that you should treat her with real unselfishness. You must remember that unselfishness does not mean giving up things you do not particularly want to do and doing things you really want to do—(laughter)—but it means doing things you do not want to do and giving up things you really want to do. And, then, you must always remember to treat your wife with that courtesy and attention which, I am sure, you have shown her while you have been courting her. Now, as we have so many Chinese friends around us I will wish you: "Fuk shau hong ning"—all happiness, long life, health and prosperity, and I shall not be a loyal British subject of the King, especially at this time, if I do not add to that the fervent wish "Pak tsz tain sun"—a hundred sons and a thousand grandsons. (Laughter.) Ladies and gentlemen, I ask you all to drink to the health of the bride and bridegroom, and give three British cheers, taking the time from me; also the Peak "Tiger" and the "British Lion."

The bridegroom, in acknowledgment, said: Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen.—On behalf of the bride and myself, I thank Your Excellency sincerely for the unique honour you have done us in attending this reception and in proposing the toast to which you, ladies and gentlemen, have just so kindly responded. I thank you very much for the tribute you have paid me. My heart is too full and I am too happy to say much, but I desire to thank you all for the expression of your good wishes, and I can assure you that you will occupy a prominent place in the unfading picture which I shall cherish as long as I live of this, the happiest and proudest day of my life. Again and again on behalf of the bride and myself I thank you.

Sir Robert Ho Tung: Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen,—In returning thanks to our guests, I desire, in the first place, to express, on behalf of my family and myself, our high sense of the great honour which our Governor has done us by participating in this function and proposing the toast of the day. Speaking for myself, I am obliged to His Excellency for his kind remarks in reference to me. It has been a privilege and an honour for me to have rendered some little service to the land of my birth. This is probably the first occasion on which His Excellency has attended the ceremony of a Chinese wedding. This manifestation of his goodwill is highly appreciated, not only by myself and my family, but also by my son-in-law and his parents. To our other guests we are no less grateful for their presence and good wishes, and for the pleasure which their distinguished and genial company has afforded us. Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen, in the name of my family and myself, I thank you heartily.

The gathering which was enlivened with selections of music played by the band of the Middlesex Regiment, dispersed at about 6 o'clock, after the guests had inspected the handsome collection of presents.

Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Lo left last night by the Canton boat for Canton, where the honeymoon is being spent.

THE DRESSES.

The bride's gown was of white charmeuse and Georgette crepe, richly trimmed with lace, and with train of the same material. The veil, which was arranged in the French fashion, was of white silk net. The bride carried a pretty bouquet of white rosses and Orange blossoms. Her going-away costume was of white serge. The bridesmaids' dresses were of pink chiffon with hats to match, and their bouquets were of pink sweet peas. The bride's mother wore a dress of Parne satin with trimmings of silver and Georgette crepe.

THE PRESENTS.

From the Bride's Parents to the Bride...	Pearl necklace with diamond pendants and clasp; pair diamond ear-rings and drops; diamond bracelet; pearl bracelet; and emerald, ruby, sapphire, and gold diamond rings.
From the Bridegroom's Parents to the Bride	Pearl necklace; diamond and pearl jade brooch; pair jade bracelets, and diamond bracelets.
H.E. the Governor ...	Set silver fish knives and forks.
His Honour Sir Wm. and Lady Rees Davies	Watch in leather case.
Dr. and Mrs. G. E. Aubrey	Set silver dessert knives.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Arnold	Pair silver bowls.
Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Apear	Silver butter dish and knife.
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Azevedo	Pair silver vases.
Mr. and Mrs. Lee d'Almada e Castro ...	Silver and glass powder-box.
Mr. C. B. Buyers ...	Silver card tray.
Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Bird	Pair ink bottles and calendar stand.
Lieut. J. A. Burn.....	Silver purse.
Mr. W. S. C. Brown	Silver castor stand.
Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Braga	Silver inkstand.
Mr. and Mrs. Binney	Silver purse and gold coin.
Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Barlow	Silver trinket box.
Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Beswick	Silver travelling clock
Messrs. D. J. M. Bernard, R. H. Austin, A. B. Stewart, A. W. Eastman and S. E. Grimstone	Silver butter dish and knife.
Mr. and Mrs. F. Douglas Bain	Silver flower stand.
Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Best	Set coffee spoons.
Mr. and Mrs. B. Bosto	Pair silver vases.
Mr. and Mrs. F. B. L. Bowley	Gold and pearl bracelet.
Mr. K. Brayshay ...	Silver vase.
The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. W. Chatham...	Silver flower vase.
Capt. and Mrs. P. R. Gay Cuming	Ivory trinket box and table cloth.
Sir Paul and Lady Chater	Silver card tray.
Mr. and Mrs. C. Champkin	Silver card tray.
Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Carvalho	Silver toothpick holder.
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Carroll	Pair silver dessert dishes.
Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Chapman	Silver dessert dish.
Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Cartwright	Silver card box.
Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Carroll	Pair silver vases.
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Dunbar	Silver butter knife and silver jam spoon.
Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Deasy	Oil painting.
Mr. and Mrs. K. H. Digby	Set silver menu stands.
Mr. and Mrs. H. B. L. Dowbiggin	Set inkstands.
Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Dodwell	Pair porcelain vases.
Misses Delminda and Anisia	Set silver tea spoons.
Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Earle	Liqueur set.
Sir Charles Eliot ...	Volume of rare Japanese engravings.
Mr. and Mrs. W..... Elson	Silver sweet dish.
Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Franklin	Pair brass water jugs.
Dr. and Mr. Charles Forsyth	Silver trinket box.
Miss A. Fairall	Embroidered handkerchief.
Miss May Fincher, Miss Albertina Prata, Miss Lolita de Sousa, Miss Maria Kacher, Miss Lusie Tso, Miss Maggie Brockett, Miss Enid Cornell, Miss Esmee Cornell and Miss Victoria Manning	Silver flower stand.
Mr. and Mrs. A. G. M. Fletcher	Pair silver pepper boxes.
Madame M. Flint ...	Satin purse.
Mr. C. S. Gubbay	Pair desert dishes.
Dr. G. H. Thomas and Miss Nora Gourdin	Set silver salt-cellars.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Gedge	Cut-glass silver mounted claret jug.
Miss L. Gittens	Pair cut-glass vases.
Mrs. E. Golding	Embroidered table cloth.
Miss M. E. Goggin	Set toilet.
The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Hallifax	Set silver sweet dishes.
Dr. and Mrs. G. M. Harston	Silver coffee set.
Mr. and Mrs. S. Hamar	Set silver tea spoons.
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hinton	Cut-glass inkstand.
Mr. and Mrs. H. Humphreys	Silver bowl.
Miss L. E. Heangs...	Silver tea strainer.
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Howard	Silver butter dish and knife.
Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hancock	Pair silver vases.
Mr. F. M. H. Holman	Silver vase.
Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Ismail	Silver pin cushion.
Mr. S. A. Joseph and Mr. J. E. Joseph ...	Silver inlaid blackwood tea-tray.
Dr. and Mrs. Jordan	Silver sugar basket.
Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Jenkin	Silver photo frame.
Sir Ellis Kadoorie...	Silver box.
Miss Katie Archee ...	Silver trinket box.
Mr. W. Kay	Set silver flower stands.
Miss M. Kew	Pair tooth pick holders.
Mr. and Mrs. T. H. King	Silver inkstand.
Dr. and Mrs. Koch...	Silver mounted bottle.
Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Lowe	Pair silver dessert dishes.
Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Looker	Silver card tray.
The Hon. Mr. David Landale	Gold wrist watch.
Miss Hellen Lillie and Miss Aileen Lillie..	Silver sweet tray.
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. P. Lammert	Teapoy.
Mr. and Mrs A. Lello	Pair Japanese vases.
Mr. L. N. Leefe.....	Silver card tray.
Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Lang	Pair silver dessert dishes.
Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Lammert	Pair silver jugs and spoons.
Major and Mrs. D. Macdonald	Ivory curio.
Mr. and Mrs. F. Maitland	Silver photo frame.
Mr. G. C. Moxon ...	Silver salt cellar and mustard pepper pots.
Dr. and Mrs. Marriot	Set silver coffee spoons.
Miss Maclean	Silver nut crackers.
Miss Mackenzie	Silver button hook.
The Mother Superior, St. Paul's Institution	Embroidered cushion.
The Mother Superior, Italian Convent ...	Embroidered gown.
Mr. and Mrs. K. S. Morrison	Set silver forks.
Mr. and Madame Mousaion	Pair silver vases.
Mr. R. E. Mattingley	Pair silver forks.
Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Marloy	Porcelain jug.
Mr. J. H. Mody	Silver bowl.
Miss Ruby Mow Fong and Miss L. Price...	Pair silver salt cellars.
Mr. I. P. Madar	Pair silver tooth pick holders.
Miss Mackenzie	Pair silver napkin rings.
Dr. and Mrs. T. Majima	Pair porcelain vases.
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. N. Mody	Stove and tea-pot.
Mrs. W. J. Noodt ...	Velvet cushion.
Mr. and Mrs. G. Piercy	Table cloth.
Mr. J. Pestonjee ...	Pair silver tooth pick holders.
Mr. P. C. Potts	Silver dessert tray.
Mr. and Mrs. E. Ralphs	Porcelain vase.
Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Raymond	Set silver castor stand.
Mrs. Kate Raymond..	Silver card case.
Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Redmond	Pair silver salt cellars.
Capt. W. F. Richardson	Table centre.
Mr. E. H. Ray	Silver mirror.
The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn	Pair silver vases.
Mr. and Mrs. F. P. de V. Soares	Antique embroidered frame.
Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Stapleton	Pair silver dishes.
Dr. and Mrs. Stedman	Electric lamp stands.
Miss Skipton	Silver trinket box.
Mrs. Rachel Solomon	Silver umbrella handle.
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Seth	Japanese screen.
Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Smith	Cut-glass silver mounted liquor stand
Professor and Mrs. Middleton Smith ...	Water colour.
Mr. and Mrs. E. Sutherland	Claret jug.
Mr. Robert Shewan..	Set fish knives and forks, and overmantel clock.
Miss A. Shin	Pairy ivory photo frames.
Consul and Mrs. E. V. M. R. de Sousa	Silver-mounted tray.
Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Stabb	Travelling clock.
Hon. Mr. and Mr. E. Shellim	Silver tray.
Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Surman	Oil painting.
Mr. Percy Smith	Silver fern pot.
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Taggart	Silver bowl.
Mr. and Mrs. E. D. C. Wolfe	Silver knife and fork.
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Tutcher	Crochet doyles and tea-pot holder.
Mr. T. Tester	Pair silver vases.
Mr. J. R. Weod	Pair silver dishes.
Miss Woodcock and Mr. G. A. Woodcock	Silver vases.
Professor and Mrs. Arthur Warren ...	Silver pepper boxes.
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wallace	Cut-glass bottles.
Mr. J. D. Wright ...	Tortoise shell fan.
Mr. and Mrs. Albert Weill	Set cut-glass cups with silver lids.
Mr. J. O. Anderson and brothers	Travelling clock.
Messrs. Hugh, Earnest and Charles Anderson	Gold bracelet.
Members of Chinese Chamber of Commerce	Silver toilet box and silver bowl.
Mr. Chan Pak Fi ...	Silver photo frame.
Mr. Chan Wai Nam and son	Piece satin.
Mr. Chuk Chi Cheung and brother	Pair embroidered pillows and pair ivory fans.
Mr. Chan Lai Ting ..	Set porcelain wares.
Madame Chan	Gold bracelet with watch.
Mr. Chan Kai Ming...	Eight gold coins.
Mr. Chiu Chik Kai ...	Four pictures.
Mr. Cheung Wei Nam	Gold ring with precious stones.
Mrs. Choa	Set silver bowls.
Messrs. Chiu Lung Tai	Pair silver vases.
Mr. Chan Ping Iu...	Silver photo frame.
Mr. and Mrs. Chao Po Min	Silver vase.
Members, Confucius Society	Set silver vases.
Members, Chinese Club	Pair silver vases and flower stand.
Mr. Chue Noi Chi ...	Mother-of-pearl silver butterfly.
Mr. Fung Man and Mr. Luk Ping Kong	Pair silver photo frames.
The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Ho Fook	Platinum diamond watch.
Mr. and Mrs. Ho Kom Tong	Gold pearl and diamond bracelet.
Compradore Staff, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	Three rolls silk.
Mr. Ho Wing Kin and Mr. Ho Wing Shing	Silver vase.
Mr. and Mrs. P. Hall	Pair silver napkin rings.
Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Hall	Pair silver vases.
Mr. Ho Chung Chow	Silver umbrella handle
Mr. and Mrs. Ho Shai Wing	Diamond ear-rings.
Messrs. Ho Kwong, Ho Iu, Ho Leung and Ho Cheuk ...	Pair gold bracelets.
Mr. Ho Ki	Silver inlaid cut-glass bottles.
Compradore Staff, H.K. and S'hai. Bank	Clock and silver photo frame.
Misses Kote, Winnie & Mary Woo	Silver vase.
Mr. R. H. Kotewall...	Silver coffee set.
Mr. and Mrs. Ko Po Shum	Piece silk.
Mr. Kang Yau Wei...	Porcelain vase and piece satin.
Mr. and Mrs. Leung Kam Lun	Pair curtains.
Mr. and Mrs. Lo Cheung Yip	Gold bracelet.
Mr. Li Hang Sheung and Mr. Li Hang Cheung	Pair embrodered pictures and pair porcelain vases.
Mr. Lai Fong	Silk handerchiefs.
Mr. Luk Chi Kong ...	Pair silver cup stands and pair porcelain tea cups.
Mr. and Mrs. Leung Pui	Ivory photo frame.
Madame Leung	Coral and gold necklace.
Mr. and Mrs. Lo Cheung	Piece silk, gem pendant and silver trinket box.
Mr. Leung Sze Yeo and Mr. Leung Sze U	Silver card tray.
Mr. Lo Lim Yuek ...	Silver vase.
Mr. and Mrs. Luk Tit Sang	Silver vase.
Mr. Leung Shiu Kong	Gold and jade bracelet.
Mr. Lau Luk Lun ...	Porcelain curio.
Mr. Lung Cheung ...	Piece satin.
Mr. Li Ping	Pair silver vases.
Mr. and Mrs. Mak Chung Wa	Pair silver vases and satin.
Mr. Ngan Tin Hung	Silver dish.
Mr. Pang Shau Chun	Silver vase.
Mr. Pun Ching Po...	Piece silk.
Mr. Pun Chi Chuen...	Silver vase.
Mr. Pun Wei Kuk ...	Gold bracelet.
Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Roberts	Silver hair brush.
Mr. Siu Ying Chow and son	Silver vase.
Mr. Shea Tat Tsoi ...	Lacquered cabinet and silver inkstand.
Mr. Shum Hai Pong	Silver umbrella handle.
The Sun Co.	Box perfume.
Mr. and Mrs. Tong Chung Po	Jade stone brooch.
Mr. and Mrs. Tai Ming Tak	Pair gold bracelets.
Mr. Tsoi Po Shin	Set silver vases.
Mr. Tsang Kit Fan and Mr. Wong Wing Tong	Roll crepe.
Madame Tai	Gold brooch.
Mr. and Mrs. Tsé Wai Hin	Silver bowl.
Miss Patience Tso	
Miss Annie Kathoam.	Pair silver tooth pick holders.
Mr. and Mr. Tso Yan Wing	
Mr. and Mrs. Choa Po Iu	
Mr. and Mrs. Ho Sai Kit	
Mr. and Mrs. Ho Sai Wa	Gold bracelet.
Mrs. Woo	Silver photo frame.
Members of Tung Wah Hospital	Roll of silk and pair sweet dishes.
Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G. and son	Pair silver cups.
Mr. Wong Lai Sang	Gold bracelet.
Mr. and Mrs. Wong Pak Leung	Pair silver toothpick holders.
Mr. Woo Chuk Ping...	Pair silver sweet dishes.
Mr. and Mrs. Wong Lai Chun	Pair gold and jade stone buttons, set silver vase and pair gold and jade stone bracelets.
Mr. Wong Pak Shun	Piece satin.
Staff of Wing Mow Seng	Set silver sweet dishes.
Mr. Yat Sun	Silver photo frame.
Mr. Yue Tung Shuen	Silver butter dish and knife.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Taylor.

Amongst the telegrams received were the following:—

PEKING, April 3rd.

"My sincere congratulations on the happy occasion of Miss Ho Tung's wedding."—(Sd.) LIANG SHIH YI.

MACAO, April 4th.

"Congratulations. Sorry cannot come. —LEW YUK LIN.

Other Local News will be found on Page 6.

INTIMATIONS

SUMMER UNDERWEAR



AN ALLY FOR COOLNESS

"B.V.D."

LOOSE-FITTING KNEE-LENGTH DRAWERS AND COAT-CUT UNDERSHIRTS, AS ILLUSTRATED.

$1.25 and upwards the garments.

WE STOCK ALSO ALL SIZES IN INDIA GAUZE, CELLULAR, SILKETTE, WOOL, ETC.

LANE, CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

18

K & E

Stand for ABSOLUTE RELIABILITY in ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS and DRAWING MATERIALS.

Blue Print Paper, Drawing Paper, Profile Paper and Cloth, Drawing Instruments, Drawing Inks, Drawing Tables, Water Colours, etc.

Engineers' and Architects' Levels, Railroad and Mining Transits, Range Finders, Angle Mirrors, Ranging Poles, Levelling Rods, Measuring Tapes and Chains, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.,

Hotel Mansions. Telephone 1990.

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

NEW STOCKS! JUST ARRIVED!!

GRAFTON'S COTTON VOILES

FOR SUMMER DRESSES, BLOUSES, TEA GOWNS, EVENING WEAR AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES.

THE FINEST AND MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT OF PATTERNS IN THE COLONY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

THE OFFICES and STATIONS of CHINESE MARITIME CUSTOMS for Kowloon and District will be CLOSED to Public Business on MONDAY, the 8th instant, in commemoration of the date on which Parliament was first opened in China.

A. H. HARRIS,
Commissioner of Chinese Customs.

York Buildings,
Hongkong, 4th April, 1918 [1865

THE SOCIETY OF ST GEORGE, HONGKONG

TOMBOLA
In aid of
WAR CHARITIES.

GIFTS WANTED FOR PRIZES.

CURIOS, Ornaments, Jewellery, Furniture, Glass and Silver-Ware, Cutlery, Vases, War Bond Tickets and Bric-a-brac of all descriptions.

What can YOU spare?

Many Ladies are now collecting gifts, and intending donors may also send gifts to the Office of Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. (2nd floor) between the hours of 10 A.M. and NOON and 3 P.M. and 5 P.M.

Bulky articles will be sent for on receipt of advice addressed to:—

Hon. Secretary, "TOMBOLA," P. O. Box 94, Hongkong.

In the meantime everyone is asked to set aside for Prizes all superfluous articles (clothing excepted) to make the TOMBOLA a success.

THE SUCCESS OF THE TOMBOLA DEPENDS UPON THE PRESENTATION OF GIFTS FOR PRIZES AND THE SALE OF SPILLS, WHICH LATTER CONTAIN MANY PRIZE TICKETS. [1866

SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE, HONGKONG.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.
APRIL 23rd, 1918,
THEATRE ROYAL.

"THE WITNESS FOR THE DEFENCE,"

A Play in Four Acts
by
A. E. W. MASON.

AUCTION OF DRESS CIRCLE SEATS will take place
at the
HONGKONG HOTEL,
TUESDAY, APRIL 16TH, at NOON,
by
H. P. WHITE, Esq.

Englishmen requested to attend. [1867

GULA-KALUMPONG RUBBER ESTATES, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held on March 28th.

The SHARE REGISTERS will be CLOSED from March 25th to April 8th, both days inclusive.

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Colonial Register.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1918. [1769

NOTICE.

HAVING RESUMED CHARGE of my Business carried on under the style of MESSRS. S. C. ISMAIL & Co., I, the Undersigned, hereby give Notice that from this date all cheques on Bankers, Contracts and other matters in connection with the Business of the Firm will be Signed by me.

S. C. ISMAIL

Hongkong, 3rd April, 1918. [1857

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FIRST GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 6th April 1918, commencing at 3.15 P.M.

The Charge of Admission will be $1 for others than Members of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB or GYMKHANA CLUB

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Free.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present. [1858

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

ORGAN RECITAL
ON
MONDAY.
AT 6.00 P.M.

Vocalist:
MRS. MURIEL.

[1862

NURSE WANTED.

WANTED, a PORTUGUESE or EURASIAN or EUROPEAN NURSE for out-port to look after two Children. Wages $60 a month and all found. Work very light. No washing or house work to do. Spend summer in Japan.

Apply—
Box 44,
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
[1861

INTIMATIONS

WAR CHARITIES COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the WAR CHARITIES GENERAL COMMITTEE, which the British Community is invited to attend, will be held at 5.30 P.M. on MONDAY, 8th April, 1918, in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, CITY HALL. His Excellency the Governor will preside.

BUSINESS:—

1. To receive the report of the Executive Committee.
2. To add further members to the General Committee.
3. To invite and discuss suggestions.

The election of an Executive Committee by the General Committee will take place after the meeting.

E. R. HALLIFAX,
Honorary Secretary,
War Charities Committee,
Hongkong, 3rd April, 1918. [1859

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

APPLICATION has been made to the Directors of this Company to issue to WALTER DOUGLAS GRAHAM of Hongkong (deceased) a duplicate Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon the statement that the Original Certificate No. 1909 for Shares numbered 28775 28834 and dated 11th January, 1903, has been LOST or DESTROYED. AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claims or representation in respect of such Original Certificate is made to the Directors they will proceed to deal with such application for a Certificate.

M. MANUK,
Secretary.

Dated 4th day of April, 1918. [1860

G R

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding $50. [68

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.
FROM 1st May next.

NO. 1, AIMAI VILLAS, corner of Kimberley and Austin Road, Kowloon, one Six-Roomed House, with separate Bath Rooms and Kitchens.

Apply to—
PATELL & CO.,
King's Buildings, Top Floor.
[1865

TO LET—AT PEAK.

FULLY FURNISHED FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE, for May and June.

Apply to—
Box No. 123,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1851

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS and well-fitted SHOP in Alexandra Buildings.

Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.
[1852

TO LET

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—

THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE Co., Ltd.,
46, Connaught Road Central.
[803

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[1633

TO LET.

OFFICES in York Buildings

HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[62

FOR SALE.

TUSCULUM, Barker Road, 155, Peak.

Apply—
DUNCAN CLARK,
Care of LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
[1711

FOR SALE.

"GALESEND," 109, The PEAK, 5 ROOMS.

Apply— C. H. GALE, F.W.D.
[1834

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

OLD BROWN BRANDY



25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

TEL. 616.

[12

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 5TH APRIL, 1918.

WAR CHARITIES COMMITTEE

THE proposal to elect additional members to the War Charities General Committee at the meeting which is to be held on Monday evening will be generally regarded, we think, as a wise step. It is eminently desirable that an organisation of this description should be thoroughly representative of all sections of the community in order that interest in its work may be as widespread as possible and that the co-ordination of charitable effort in the Colony may be perfected. While gladly admitting that the collection and distribution of nearly seventy thousand pounds, in addition to numerous gifts in kind, within a period of two years is an achievement upon which the Committee is to be congratulated, we believe there is still room for improvement. This improvement can only be secured by breaking fresh ground. For though there are many corporations and individuals in the Colony who can always be trusted to respond with alacrity to any deserving appeal that is published, there are others who, perhaps from modesty, require a more direct invitation. Until their co-operation is enlisted it cannot be said that the full possibilities of the situation have been explored. The value of their assistance has been sufficiently indicated by the contributions they have made to the funds which this newspaper has raised. We hope that this aspect of the matter will be borne in mind when the *personnel* of the Committee is being extended. At present, we believe, Kowloon has no representation, at all, and Quarry Bay is under-represented. These defects should be remedied, and at the same time, it would be advisable, we think, to accord seats on the Committee to the University, St. Andrew's Society, the Society of St. George, and those identified with amateur dramatics.

RACECOURSE DISASTER INQUIRY.

IT was generally anticipated that the task of taking evidence at the inquiry into the Race-course disaster would have been concluded yesterday. Mr. M. K. Lo, the solicitor representing the families of some of the Chinese victims, in a speech which is deserving of commendation by reason of its restraint and sound common-sense, has already submitted his views to the Jury. Mr. F. B. L. BOWLEY should have addressed the Court to-day on behalf of the contractor, and, had this arrangement been adhered to, we might reasonably have expected the verdict early next week. This procedure has been modified to some extent by the appearance at the last moment of several additional expert witnesses. It is highly desirable that all available evidence should be taken, and before saddling the Public Works Department with the neglect of ordinary supervision—and there seems to be a tendency towards this in some quarters—it is only just that the Court should hear what local architects and engineers, who have had considerable experience in matshed construction, would have done in similar circumstances. It does seem, however, that the inquiry is lacking in direction. Yesterday there were three experts ready to go into the witness-box but no-one seemed to have any particular question to ask them. Mr. A. E. WRIGHT—the officer, who, by virtue of his position as Head of the Buildings office, is mainly responsible for passing the sheds—was recalled with the object, presumably, of rebutting, to the best of his ability, the criticisms which have been levelled against them, but, so far as the Crown Solicitor was concerned, he was left entirely to his own devices. The Crown Solicitor is appearing on behalf of the Government, and in Mr. WRIGHT'S case, as in the case of the experts, he should have been ready to elicit information which would assist the Jury in forming a decision. Otherwise, we must conclude that he holds the opinion that nothing more need be added to the already voluminous records. We agree that some of the earlier evidence might have been eliminated without disadvantage, but now that evidence seems to have accumulated against an important public department it is only fair that all reasonable measures should be taken to assist the officers of that department in placing their case before the public in as favourable a light as the circumstances warrant. We do not wish to comment upon the Crown Solicitor's statement at the opening of the proceedings yesterday. The remarks to which he referred may have been ill-advised, but they were made in private and in "a spirit of friendship." When protested against officially in open Court they are given a significance which, probably, it was never intended they should bear.

Major W. P. Christian, R.G.A., a former officer of the 88th Company R.G.A. has been awarded the D.S.O.

Wong Shau, a farmer at Kun Yam Sham, has reported to the police that on the 3rd instant a tiger and cub killed two bullocks.

Major (Tempy. Lt.-Col.) A. McMunn, R.A.M.C., who left Hongkong a few years ago for Home service, has been promoted Brevet Lt.-Colonel.

Lieut.-Col. (Tempy. Brig.-Gen.) C. G. Pritchard, D.S.O., R.A., who commanded the 88th Company R.G.A. on the outbreak of war, has been promoted Brevet Colonel.

During the twenty-four hours of Wednesday 16 cases of cerebro-spinal fever were notified in the Colony, all of them Chinese. The deaths numbered eight. There was also one fatal Chinese case of enteric fever.

Major D. Pudsey, R.G.A., who commanded the detachment of R.G.A. at Peking a few years ago and was also stationed at Stonecutters for a time, has been mentioned in despatches for services with the Salonika force.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:—Mr. H. M. N. Nemazee, $40; Messrs. Linstead & Davis, $25; Little, Adams & Wood, $25; Moxon & Taylor, $25; Palmer & Turner, $25; Currimbhoy & Co., Ltd., $25; Thoresen & Co., $25; Wilkinson & Grist, $25; Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, $25; Worcester, Lammert & Silva, $25.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

THE INTERNMENT OF ENEMY SUBJECTS.

PEKING, April 3rd.

The return of Tuan Chi-jui to the Premiership is stiffening the movement for the internment of the Austro-Germans.

Several schemes have lately been submitted to the Government. Owing to the lack of shipping facilities it is not likely the enemy subjects will be deported. Most probably internment camps will be established where the Germans will have no opportunity of communicating with the outside world. The Chousan Islands, Chekiang, are mentioned as a suitable locality.

PREPARATIONS FOR PEACE.

Although the Government forces have retaken Changsha the commanders have been instructed to drive the Southerners further from the city in order to guard against attack.

In the meantime, preparations are being made for peace negotiations. It is understood that Liang Shih-yi, knowing the views of both sides, will be able to arrange a settlement.

LOAN FROM JAPANESE.

Tsao Ju-lin, the Acting Minister of Finance, is negotiating for a loan of $10,000,000 from the Japanese for financing the army to operate in North Manchuria, and also for a loan of $20,000,000 for administrative purpose.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHANGSHA RECAPTURED BY NORTHERNERS.

PEKING, (via London).

The northern forces have recaptured Changsha after little fighting.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, April 4th.

GENERAL LUK AND PEACE.

It is said that General Luk Wing-ting has decided to discuss peace with the Peking Government, that he has sent secret cables to Peking approving of a Federal Government, and that he has ordered recruiting for the Military Government to cease.

APPOINTMENT BY DR. SUN.

Dr. Sun has appointed Lam Sum Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Military Government, and Tai Chuen-yin assistant.

EXPEDITION ON FUKIEN.

We are informed that the expeditionary forces which were sent to attack Fukien, left Swatow the other day. Fighting is expected very soon. It is said that the Tuchun of Fukien has given orders to his leaders on the borders to attack the Canton troops. Several thousands of Northern troops have been dispatched to the Fukien borders, and there are still large bodies of reinforcements on their way to the front.

THE KWANGSI TROOPS.

Leaders of Kwangsi troops report that they have gained victories in Lui Chow. Their members are gradually increasing and the place will be completely reconquered.

A DENIAL.

The Yunnan Tuchun, Tong Kai-yew, has wired to various leaders stating the rumour which stated that he has compromised with General Lunk untrue.

LUNG'S TROOPS IN KO CHOW.

It is reported that, since the fall of Yeung Kong, Lung's troops in Ko Chow city have been surrounded by Canton troops, who, owing to the difficulty of securing reinforcements, will evacuate the city.

A very ingenious way of attempting to smuggle opium into Penang and other neighbouring ports was discovered by the Government Monopoly. The opium found weighed about 100 lb., and was placed in walnut shells which had been cracked open and joined again. There are about 10,000 of these nuts in the possession of the Monopoly. They arrived in a Japanese steamer.

Although the Entertainments decided upon for the afternoon of St. George's Day have had to be abandoned, the theatrical performance in the evening will be held, as arranged. Mr. A. E. W. Mason's Play in four Acts "The Witness for the Defence" will be produced. It will be an invitation performance, and the best seats in the Dress Circle will be auctioned, as last year, the auction taking place in the Hongkong Hotel at noon on Tuesday, April 16th, when Englishmen are requested to attend.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CONSTITUTIONALISTS' AIMS IN CHINA.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Every lover of China must review with sorrow the events of the last nine months. The National Assembly, it will be remembered, was illegally dissolved last June, and since the farcical attempt to restore the Manchu Monarchy the country has been governed by the Northern militarists, and the *regime* has been not only autocracy but military autocracy. They make no attempt to reassemble the dissolved National Assembly, whose term has not yet expired and whose members are still the legally elected representatives of the people of China. On the contrary, they pass new laws for the organization of a new National Assembly, entirely without legal warrant but solely with the view of obtaining a subservient body which will be a mockery of a Parliament.

While it is generally admitted that the existing laws for the organization and election of the National Assembly leave room for improvement, yet it is not for a few militarists to make and unmake the fundamental laws of the country but for the properly constituted authority to do so, which is the National Assembly. In fact, the National Assembly itself was in the very act of changing these laws last year when it was unfortunately dissolved. Therefore, any arguments justifying the dissolution of the old Parliament and the organization of a new one on the ground of the defects of the old are entirely beside the point and merely begging the question, being but a cloak to cover the design of the militarists to create a "pocket" Parliament.

Hence, during the last nine months the world has been treated to the rare spectacle of a Republic without a Parliament and of a democracy governed by autocracy. Offices in Peking and the provinces have been filled by the Peking Government without reference to the wishes of the people or their delegates, and men with notoriously bad records have been appointed to the highest posts. Northern soldiery have been sent to Southern provinces to overawe the people with the "mailed fist," when it is notorious that the people distrust and fear the strange soldiers. Such stationing of troops reminds one of the procedure that conquerors adopt towards vanquished nations and subject races. Where their military power is insufficient to permit of this—as, for example, in Kwangtung—they do not hesitate to commission a man with a bloody record to lead several thousand undisciplined hordes to burn and pillage throughout the province, and, as if that were not enough, to let loose the local brigands for the same purpose by furnishing them with arms and bribes. They know no law save their interest, they acknowledge no authority save force. The highest institutions in the land—Constitution, Parliament, President—are nothing to them. They treat the Constitution as "a scrap of paper"; they dissolve Parliament, not only the lower House but the upper House as well, and propose to assemble a new one at their own pleasure; they force one President to vacate office and reduce another to the position of an impotent figure-head.

Can a government supported by such militarism be tolerated in any country? Is it not the duty of every patriotic citizen to do his utmost to free the nation from such a disgrace? China has ranged herself on the side of legalism against Prussian militarism; are we to tolerate militarism at home? This then has been the reason for the stand taken by the Constitutionalist Provinces against the Peking Government and for the fratricidal struggle which has, unfortunately, been inflicted on the country for the past months.

Nevertheless, in their appeal to force to oppose militarism the Constitutionalists have not for one moment lost their desire for peace. They have no hesitation in stating openly and frankly their war aims. These are reducible to two demands, viz., the reconvocation of the illegally dissolved National Assembly and the maintenance of the Provisional Constitution until the proclamation of the Permanent Constitution. Nominally two, these demands are really one; that is to say, the observance of the existing laws—in one word, legalism. So soon as these demands are accepted, the Constitutionalists will lay down their arms.

Why are such simple and matter-of-fact terms not accepted, and why is the country subjected to the throes of civil strife for one single day more than necessary? Certainly ignorance is no excuse. When I came down to Canton last November, I telegraphed to Acting President Feng informing him of the desires of the Constitutionalists and inviting him to send delegates to discuss matters. Subsequently further telegrams were exchanged with President Feng and also with General Wang Shih-chen, then in the Cabinet. While their telegrams were always couched in the most polite language, in substance they amounted to a refusal to open negotiations. The responsibility for the continuance of bloodshed does not, therefore, rest with the Constitutionalists. The militarists have never given a satisfactory answer to these questions: Why not accede to the very proper demands of the Constitutionalists? What are their war aims in continuing the internecine struggle? Why not commence negotiations with a view to restoring peace?

As an ardent lover of peace, I note with pleasure the movement of the British merchant at Shanghai, Mr. E. S. Little, to bring about a conference of the opposing parties. I sincerely hope that his efforts will be crowned with success. In these troublous days it is not the time for a nation to be divided against itself, and the united effort of all Chinese citizens is needed to face the difficulties of the international situation and to work out a programme of constructive reforms at home in order to bring about a just, honest, and clean government for the country and prosperity and advancement for the people. If the militarists have the welfare of the nation at heart at all they ought surely to welcome the suggestion of a peace conference; but if they still refuse, then the nation and the world at large will know on whom rests the awful responsibility for the continuance of the civil war.—Yours faithfully,

WU TING FANG.

3rd April, 1918.

THE WAR.

COMPARATIVE LULL ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

STORIES OF BRITISH HEROISM.

THE CENTRAL POWERS' "PEACE OFFENSIVE."

THE PROGRESS OF SHIP-BUILDING

GENERAL SMUTS ON THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE:

THE BRITISH FIRM AND UNBREAKABLE.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

GOOD WORK BY AVIATORS.

LONDON, April 4th. 12.25 a.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports as follows on aviation:—We harassed enemy troops in transport with bombs and machine-guns. We dropped over a thousand bombs. Hostile aeroplanes are active between Albert and Moreuil.

We brought down 21 aeroplanes and three balloons.

Seven of our machines are missing. Night bombers dropped 4½ tons on hostile billets and troops.

The American Air-service during the past fortnight has rendered invaluable service.

SITUATION UNCHANGED.

LONDON, April 3rd. 9.30 p.m.

The Press Bureau states:—The situation is unchanged.

GERMAN WIRELESS REPORT.

LONDON, April 3rd. 9.50 p.m.

A wireless German official message states:—A counter-attack was repulsed at night, when the English made a thrust against Ayette. Strong enemy forces attacked in the evening between Marcelcave and the Luce, but were heavily driven back. We took possession of the height South-westward of Moreuil.

Our successful thrust south-westward of Hizbach brought in prisoners.

EARLIER CABLES.

DETERMINED ENEMY ATTACK REPULSED.

LONDON, April 3rd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed, after sharp fighting, a determined attack in the neighbourhood of Fampoux, killing a number and taking a few prisoners.

We took 100 prisoners in capturing Ayette, and also took a few prisoners in yesterday's enterprise at Serre and in a successful raid to the north-east of Gelcapelle.

The Lincolnshires raided to the north-east of Lods, taking 31 prisoners.

QUIETEST DAY OF OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, April 2nd. 12.10 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at the British Headquarters, telegraphing this evening says:—This has been the quietest day since the offensive began, excepting the tireless activity of our airmen, who continue to harass the enemy along a front of miles and in the rear.

It should be remembered that in consequence of the salient the enemy has extended his front about 30 miles and the protection against counter-attacks means drawing largely upon his reserves.

Australians are participating in the battle zone in considerable numbers.

The quality of the reinforcements which are arriving from Britain is highly raised.

The comparative rest of the last few days has rested and recuperated our troops, who are ready for further eventualities.

A most trying feature of sustained operations is the want of sleep. Incidentally our airmen are curtailing the number of the Huns.

STORIES OF HEROISM.

LONDON, April 3rd.

Details of the heroism of English, Scottish and Irish troops in face of the first German onslaught elicited by correspondents are most thrilling.

The Ulstermen, whose right flank was pierced, fought continued rearguard actions for five days for 30 miles, eluding envelopment. To the left of the Ulstermen were British units, including the Manchesters, Scots Fusiliers, Bedfords and Yorkshires, who held on though the flanks were pressed back.

The outstanding episode was the last stand of the 13th Manchesters in the "Manchester Redoubt" west of St. Quentin, so-called because the Manchesters captured it a year ago. When attacked by the German hordes, the Manchesters settled down to steady resistance, communicating regularly with Brigade Headquarters by a buried cable. Their Colonel reported that the Manchesters would hold the redoubt to the last, and subsequently reported that nearly all the men were hit, including himself. Messages came regularly for four hours, but not a word of surrender. Then silence indicated that the redoubt had fallen.

One platoon of Scots Fusiliers, not receiving an order to retire as the runner was killed, remained behind some hours and then marched back right through the Germans lines, rejoining the battalion intact. At one point on the march they ambushed and stampeded a column of transport, shooting the drivers and capturing a number of wagons.

As regards the Ulstermen, two hundred Germans once got behind the Divisional Headquarters, but were flung out after sharp fighting by staff officers and men.

A feature of the retreat was the gallantry of a miscellaneous force of pioneers, clerks, servants and signallers, who were given rifles and held a part of the railway until it was relieved.

While these troops are resting Australians and New Zealanders have come into the line fresh and keen and have already done much execution among the enemy.

The most successful enterprise was the New Zealanders' raid on Hebuterne, when in seven minutes they ejected the enemy from nearly a thousand yards of road, taking 200 prisoners and 110 machine-guns.

Later detail exemplifies the extraordinary use the Gremans are making of machine-guns.

COMMAND OF FIFTH ARMY.

LONDON, April 3rd.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that General Sir Henry Rawlinson will command the Fifth Army, which has been absorbed.

Lieut.-General Sir Hubert Gough will be temporarily unemployed.

NO BULGARIAN TROOPS ON WESTERN FRONT.

WASHINGTON, April 3rd.

The Associated Press says that the American Consul at Sofia, writing on March 21st declares that no Bulgarian troops have been moved to the Western Front for the German offensive.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

ARTILLERY DUEL CONTINUES.

LONDON, April 4th. 12.30 a.m.

A French *communiqué* states:—There was no infantry action to-day. The artillery duel continued somewhat violently in the region to the north of Montdidier, especially between Demuin and Hangarden-Santerre.

EARLIER CABLES.

LONG-RANGE GUN BURSTS.

PARIS, April 3rd.

German prisoners state that one long-range gun which was bombarding Paris burst, and five of the crew were killed.

FRENCH WIDEN POSITIONS.

A *communiqué* states:—There is growing reciprocal artillery firing on the southern front.

The enemy, by an attack south of Moreuil, between Molisel, Mailly and Reincval, gained a footing at one point of the advanced line, but was elsewhere repulsed.

We also repulsed an attempt to the north of Nollet.

By minor operations north of Plemont we widened our positions, taking 60 prisoners.

Our air squadrons on March 31st dropped twelve thousand kilogrammes of explosives on the railway and cantonments at Ham, Chaulnes, Noyon, etc. A great fire broke out in the railway station at Chaulnes.

Enemy cantonments in the region of Roye were plentifully bombarded from machine-guns at low altitudes. Our chaser-planes fought numerous engagements, bringing down eight enemy machines, while our anti-aircraft guns destroyed two others.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH SHIPBUILDING.

APPRECIABLE INCREASE IN OUTPUT.

LONDON, April 3rd.

The Admiralty announce:—The arrivals during the week ended 30th March were 2,416, and the sailings 2,379.

Six ships of over and seven of under 1,600 tons were sunk.

Fifteen were unsuccessfully attacked. Five fishing smacks were sunk.

It is announced that for the year ended 31st March 1917, there were completed merchantmen of 692,225 gross tonnage in the United Kingdom's shipyards. In the year ended 31st March, 1918, there were completed 1,237,510 tons.

The output shows a steady and upward tendency, reaching a record of 16,167 tons in March. The men are working loyally, and have taken to heart the anxiety caused by the comparatively low output. In January the output was 58,568; and in February 100,038.

FRENCH SHIPPING.

NO VESSELS SUNK.

LONDON, April 4th.

The French arrivals, are 1,170 and the departures 1,005. There were no sinkings.

A DESTROYER SUNK.

LONDON, April 3rd.

The Admiralty announce:—A destroyer sank on the 1st instant as the result of a collision. All on board were saved.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AUSTRALIA'S LOYALTY AND DETERMINATION.

PERTH, WEST AUSTRALIA, April 4th.

A Conference of the National Labour Party, unanimously passed, with acclamation and the singing of the National Anthem, a resolution affirming loyalty to the Crown and the determination to see the war through to final victory.

ORDER OF THE BATH FOR GREEK KING.

ATHENS, April 3rd.

Prince Arthur of Connaught presented King Alexander with the Order of the Bath which was recently conferred.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, April 3rd.

The silver market is steady.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE SITUATION IN SIBERIA

SIX THOUSAND WAR PRISONERS AT IRKUTSK.

TOKYO, April 3rd.

A train-load of 1,500 Austro-German prisoners and twelve machines-guns arrived at Irkutsk. Their destination is believed to be Vladivostock. All wear Russian uniforms and possess new arms.

There are now 6,000 prisoners of war at Irkutsk, where the military organisation is purely German.

INTERVENTION AT VLADIVOSTOK?

LONDON, April 3rd.

A telegram from Tokyo says there are rumours of Bolshevik excesses in Vladivostok which may force Allied intervention.

SPEECH BY GENERAL SMUTS

TRIBUTE TO BRITISH ARMY.

LONDON, April 3rd.

General Smuts, in a speech at a luncheon of the Clothmakers' Company, on the occasion of his being made a Liveryman, referring to the German offensive, pointed out that during the past year the British Army had borne the brunt of the heaviest fighting of the war and suffered the heaviest casualties. It had stood in the breach in order that others might recuperate. The enemy, thinking our *morale* had suffered and that the time had come for a knockout, again singled out the British for the greatest blow of the war and was confident he would overwhelm us. In a little over a week, the enemy hurled against the Third and Fifth Armies over 1,500,000 men in an attack whose fury was probably unprecedented in the history of the war.

A SALUTE TO LIVING AND DEAD HEROES.

But again the British army stood in the breach with a heroism and glory which will live forever.

He asked pardon for referring to the South Africans' stand at Gauche Wood against odds that had never been faced, even at Delville Wood. They never flinched for a moment, and ultimately retired only to preserve the continuity of the line bent back at other points. But heir heroism won no greater than that of other units through all the dreadful ordeal. When everything went to pieces and the earth's foundations shook the line never broke, the men retiring slowly under an irresistible pressure, fighting every inch of the way to the last scrap of strength and endurance. Living and dead, we salute them with a reverence and gratitude which words cannot express.

LATER.

A PEACE OF GERMAN DOMINATION.

General Smuts proceeded to refer to the recent German disclosures, especially Prince Lichnowsky's. He said the latter were most important as showing irrefutably that the Kaiser and the German military party deliberately planned and willed the war. He contrasted the famous Reichstag Peace Resolution with Germany's "most ruthless and shameless" policy towards Russia and Roumania. As General Ludendorff said, and the Kaiser repeated, Germany does not desire a "soft peace," but a German peace. In other words, a peace of German domination. In far as Germany is concerned this war is not for a fair and honourable lasting peace, nor a world peace, nor God's peace, but a peace which will mould the future civilisation on German lines. This will mean a great military and aggressive German Empire not only in central Europe, but also in Central Asia and Central Africa, and eventually in South America. The true meaning and inwardness of the separate peace with Russia and Roumania is now patent, but if the world has learned its lesson properly these separate peaces, however sad and disappointing in other respects, will not be in vain.

CENTRAL POWERS' ANSWER TO PEACE OFFER.

When Mr. Lloyd George in January made a moderate and fair statement of our war aims to the Labour Conference, which war aims President Wilson and M. Clemenceau approved and which subsequently were endorsed by the Labour and Socialist Congresses, all the allied countries of Germany had a first-class opportunity of a fair and reasonable peace, but the answer came in the most bloody and most terrible offensive of the whole war, which probably has already cost more than half-a-million casualties to all the combatants. All this in order that the German peace would be secured. This was the answer to Mr. Lloyd George's olive branch. Let this be fully realised by this and the Allied countries.

WILL THERE BE A FREE AND NEW WORLD?

General Smuts concluded by saying that the great struggle had lasted for a long time. The decision, perhaps will be the most fateful in history. Will the end of the war see a new and free world, a world where in freedom and honour in co-operation will flower on the immeasurable sacrifices of the war. Or will it see a fresh instalment of militarism, fresh scheming, preparing and arming this generation for a greater struggle which must engulf the next generation. The allies are now straining every nerve. A huge American army will reach Europe long before the year is over. But the British Empire must remain to the end the principal protagonist for liberty in this war for the world's freedom.

THE NATION'S ANSWER TO FURTHER SACRIFICES.

It is not doubted what the Nation's response will be to the Premier's forthcoming demands for further sacrifices. On the home front the soul of the nations of the British Empire stood just as sure and unbreakable as on the battle front of our armies in France. Everything is at stake for us in this war. Therefore, we shall bear every sacrifice willingly, cheerfully to the very end. (Cheers).

NEW GERMAN "PEACE OFFENSIVE."

REMARKABLE AFFIRMATION.

LONDON, April 3rd.

Count Czernin said he did not intend begging for peace, but would enforce it by moral and material strength. He defended the Russian peace terms and denied that Germany wanted annexations, but admitted that certain precautions had to be taken for military security. He affirmed that Austria had recently been almost on the point of entering negotiations with the Western Powers, but the latter suddenly veered round, deciding to await the internal collapse of Austria. Count Czernin extolled the Austro-German Alliance, which had splendidly stood the test of war.

LATER.

AMERICAN OFFICIALS' OPINION.

WASHINGTON, April 3rd.

An Associated Press message says that officials characterize Count Czernin's address as the beginning of a new German "peace offensive," with Czernin acting at Germany's behest. The speech is recognized as a political manœuvre, designed to spread the impression that the Allies are fighting solely to recover Alsace-Lorraine. It is emphasised that any Teutonic suggestions that the time for peace discussions is at hand will find no response in America.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

THE WHITE GUARD ADVANCE.

LONDON, April 3rd.

A telegram from Petrograd says that as the Finnish White Guard advance from Tammerfors towards the White Sea is menacing the Murman Railway, the British and French authorites have effected an understanding with the Murman Soviet for the protection of the line.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

AN IMPRESSIVE SCENE IN SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 3rd.

The Archbishop of York, amidst an impressive scene in the Senate, delivered a prayer for the victory of the Allied arms and a lasting and righteous peace for the men defending the cause of truth and freedom in the great battle overseas.

The invocation closed with the Lord's Prayer, Senators and spectators joining.

DECLARATION OF WAR ON TURKEY AND BULGARIA PROPOSED.

A resolution has been introduced into the Senate proposing a declaration of war against Turkey and Bulgaria. The resolution has been referred to the Foreign Relations Committee.

JAPAN-AMERICAN SHIPPING AGREEMENT.

NEW YORK, April 3rd.

Approximately 30 ships, each 5,000 tons will be obtained from Japan under the recent agreement.

HARDEN DEFENDS LICHNOWSKY.

AMSTERDAM, April 3rd.

Herr Harden, writing in *Die Zukunft* defends Prince Lichnowsky. He says:—"It is unnecessary for such a man who is wealthy and holding such a high social and political position to prove that he loves his country, which is the source of all his power and glory. Moreover, the essential facts were admitted by Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg in the White Book."

Herr Harden cites a passage proving that Germany assented to Austria-Hungary's action against Serbia knowing it might lead to war with Russia, and he adds that Prince Lichnowsky merely amplified this.

DEATH OF FAMOUS PUGILIST

LONDON, April 3rd.

The death is announced of Charlie Mitchell, formerly a famous pugilist.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.

LITTLE BOY DISCOVERED IN UNOCCUPIED HOUSE AT KOWLOON CITY.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, four Chinese were charged with kidnapping a little Chinese boy at Kowloon city.

Inspector Davitt said that the first two defendants, who were residing in Hongkong, disappeared suddenly, taking away the little boy, the son of the principal tenant of the house in which they lived, to a house in Kowloon city. The police raided the house—a newly-built, unoccupied one on the hillside—and there saw the child, who was in the charge of one of the defendants. A watch was kept, and all the men were caught.

The case was remanded for a week.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

FIGHTING WITH KNIVES.

Three Chinese were charged with fighting with knives at Wanchai.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the defence.

All three defendants received stab wounds and are at present in the Government Civil Hospital.

Mr. Dyer Ball remanded the case for a week, fixing bail at $25 each.

UTTERING FORGED SIGNATURES.

A Chinese office-boy, employed at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, was charged with forging the signature of Ho Wing, the compradore of the Bank, to the extent of $150.

Defendant pleaded guilty, urging, in extenuation, that his family was poor and he was compelled to commit the offence.

Mr. Dyer Ball remanded the case till Wednesday next.

A MURDER CHARGE.

Ng Ling, the Chinese who was acquitted at the Criminal Sessions of the murders at Gresson Street, was charged on remand, with the murdor of a Chinese at Yaumati on December 22nd, 1917.

Mr. Leo Longinotto: Assistant Crown Solicitor, said that a certain minute was sent in to the Colonial Secretary with a reference to this charge, but no reply had been received. In consequence of this delay he asked the magistrate for a short remand.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case till to-day.

UTTERING A FORGED DOCUMENT.

A Chinese was charged with uttering a forged document.

Inspector Sim stated that defendant went to the Leung Lee poultry stall at Wanchai Market and, producing a document purporting to come from his former mistress, asked for the delivery of four chickens, valued at $3.50. The order was complied with, but the stall-keeper, being suspicious, sent one of his *fokis* along with the man. When they had gone some distance the defendant asked the *foki* why he was accompanying him and said he would take the chickens to his mistress. This the *foki* would not allow him to do. The *foki* asked defendant to return to the market, and when he was searched a forged chop was found in his pocket. Defendant had been to gaol previously for theft.

Defendant admitted this, but said the police had erred on that occasion and he was an innocent victim.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced defendant to six months' hard labour.

THE PEARLS CASE.

A Chinese woman was charged, on remand, with obtaining the sum of $959 from another Chinese woman by false pretences.

Mr. Bulmer Johnson prosecuted and Mr. F. X. d'Almada defended.

Mr. Johnson said the complainant was a travelling dealer in jewels, and became acquainted with the defendant who, she heard, had some pearls for sale. There were several interviews, and ultimately it was agreed that the pearls would be sold for $959. The money was paid and the pearls were handed over, but they were given back again as the defendant stated that she wished to show them to her husband and get his consent to the transaction. This happened at defendant's house, No. 7, Shelley Street, and the defendant went into a cubicle, and changed her clothing, and, on coming out, handed the complainant a package which was supposed to contain the pearls. Later it was discovered that imitation pearls were packed in the parcel. Defendant was missed for two days, and then arrested. The husband had disappeared.

The case was remanded till to-day.

THE SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE, HONGKONG.



WAR BOND DRAWING

(IN AID OF WAR CHARITIES).

TICKETS $5 each, HONGKONG CURRENCY.

With reference to the Original Prospectus issued in connection with the above, it has now been decided that :—

1.—The value of tickets to be sold shall be limited to **$500,000** (Hongkong Currency).

2.—The sale of tickets will be extended two months, and will therefore **close in Hongkong** on **Wednesday, 12th June, 1918.** Sellers of tickets are requested to send their returns and remittances to reach Hongkong by that date.

3.—Should any winning ticket not be presented before noon on the **23rd December, 1918,** the ticket will be cancelled, and the value will be distributed amongst War Charities by the Committee of the St. George's Society of Hongkong through the medium of the Hongkong War Charities Committee.

4.—Notwithstanding the extension of the selling period, it has been arranged that the Bonds of the Hongkong Government War Loan of 1916 that are paid as prizes shall bear Interest from the 1st May, 1918, and the first half-yearly payment of Interest will be due on 1st November, 1918.

5.—Lists of Winning Numbers will be despatched to all selling centres as soon as possible after the Drawing, the date of which will be announced later by advertisement.

By Order of the Committee,
H. C. SANDFORD (Hon. Treasurer),
CHAS. BESWICK (Hon. Secretary),
St. George's "War Bond" Drawing.

TICKETS obtainable at Banks, Clubs and Leading Stores.

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CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S



SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from All Wine Merchants.

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"ASAHI BEER."



SOLE AGENTS
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA,
Tel. No. 239 or 155.



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THE NEW FREEDOM GUARANTEED
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
A CURE FOR YOU
THERAPION

GLUT OF RICE IN MANILA.

NO TRUCKS TO MOVE IT.

While the response to the food production campaign among rice growers has been so great that record quantities of rice have been grown in the rice fields of the Philippine northern provinces, the equipment of the Manila Railroad is utterly unable to handle the demands for cars made by rice producers. The company has some 1,200 cars available for service, but, by order of the public utility commissionary, must destine 100 of them for sugar cane transportation. The balance, says the *Manila Times*, can be used for transportation of rice, but there are to-day orders for nearly five times the number of cars the company has.

There is no relief in sight for the immediate future. It is a case of patience among shippers being necessary while the railroad force is working at top capacity to handle the rush. New terminal facilities are being prepared at the Tondo station, and this will so facilitate loading and unloading that a number of freight cars will be released for extra duty. It will be necessary to bring expropriation proceedings to secure some of the land necessary for the extension of the freight terminal, and this means that no relief can be looked for from this quarter for at least six months and perhaps longer.

Meanwhile the railroad authorities are hunting the world for freight cars. Rush orders have been placed in Japan, Vladivostock and the United States. From the United States, there is no hope of the orders being filled this year at least, since American industries are tied up with work for the war purposes of the United States. Japan manufacturers are in much the same plight. At Vladivostock, surplus cars are known to be available, but confusion in the Russian Government and interminable red tape may prevent the acquisition of the cars. The railroad hopes to get 400 cars at once, but its prospects are not of the brightest.

Save for the cars destined for sugar cane, the railroad is giving preference to rice in sacks. It is not handling palay (the unhulled rice) and will not accept this freight probably till after June, when the present rush may be expected to subside.

The condition of traffic is working a hardship on the rice mills of the north. Calumpit, Bayombong, Cabanatuan and other rice centres report bodegas bursting with rice and no cars to move it. So serious has the situation become in several towns that warehouse space is exhausted and the mills can accept no more palay for milling. The railroad men recognise the seriousness of the situation and are working night and day to solve the problem but conditions have simply overwhelmed them.

RUBBER IN BRITISH MALAYA

REMARKABLE GROWTH OF THE INDUSTRY.

The latest compilation of statistics by Mr. L. Lewton-Brain, Director of Agriculture, Federated Malay States, gives the following comparison between 1915 and 1916:—

	1915.	1916.
Number of estates	886	954
Acreage in possession.	916,601	997,474
Acreage planted	499,479	551,959
Acreage producing ...	281,130	351,222
Newly planted	23,429	40,731

Inclusive of the corresponding figures for the Malay States outside the Federation—that is to say, Johore, Kelantan and Kedah, and Trengganu—the totals were as follow:—

	1915.	1916.
Number of estates	1,198	1,293
Acreage in possession.	1,519,547	1,605,167
Acreage planted	703,525	806,731
Acreage producing	347,750	455,120
Newly planted	48,475	53,252

The Straits Settlements Blue Book for 1916 gives the acreage of rubber land in the Settlements as, approximately, 229,890, of which 176,481 acres are in Malacca, but it is not shown what proportion of this is planted and in bearing.

In 1916 the rubber crop in the Federated Malay States amounted to 46,612 tons, against 36,860 in 1915, 14,192 in 1912, and 888 tons in 1907, and the figures for the whole of the Malay States for a period of ten years were as follow:—

1907 ...	370 tons.	1912 ...	15,240 tons.
1908 ...	1,515 ,,	1913 ...	22,122 ,,
1909 ...	2,882 ,,	1914 ...	30,347 ,,
1910 ...	5,247 ,,	1915 ...	43,526 ,,
1911 ...	10,163 ,,	1916 ...	57,157 ,,

These figures, it must be pointed out, represent production, not export, and in this connection it may be stated that the total export of plantation rubbed from the Federated Malay States alone amounted to 62,764 tons in 1916, against 44,523 tons in 1915, 15,506 tons in 1912, and 2,641 tons in 1909, in which latter year the total export from the whole of the Malay Peninsula (inclusive of the Straits Settlements) was only 3,340 tons. The total export from the F.M.S. alone in 1917 was in the neighbourhood of 80,000 tons.

TAXATION AFTER THE WAR.

The Parliamentary Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* states that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is naturally giving anxious consideration to the problem how to meet the enormous accumulation of financial liabilities which the war is bringing on the nation. It is realised that the present methods of taxation may prove insufficient, and it is now quite understood that Mr. Bonar Law has no intention of making a levy on capital. But it is believed that there is a vast potential source of revenue in the undeveloped material riches of the Empire, and the expediency of utilising these for the purpose of coping with the great financial demands is not likely to escape the attention of the Treasury.

JAPANESE SHIPBUILDING YARD CLOSED.

The Kasado Shipyard at Kudamatsu, Yamaguchi prefecture, run by the Kuhara family of Osaka, suddenly stopped operations on Monday (March 11th) when 500 of the workmen were dismissed. It is reported that all the shipbuilding materials and the remaining workers are to be sent to the Innoshima Shipyard of the Osaka Ironworks.

The Kasado Shipyard started operations in July last. At the same time, the Kuhara family announced that it would convert Kudamatsu, the place the family hails from, into a vast industrial town. A very extensive tract of land near the shipyard was bought as a site for the factories, and the townspeople were filled with pleasure at the thought of the increased prosperity for the town which the proposal implied. But their exhilaration has proved shortlived. Not only did the Kasado Shipyard stop all operations on the March 11th, but the project for erecting factories has also been suspended. The building contracts with the Obayashi Gumi and other building contractors have been cancelled, and on the 10th and 11th the contractors in turn dismissed a thousand workers specially engaged for the work.

As to the reason for the suspension of the Kuhara undertaking, a responsible official of the Kasado Shipyard is quoted as saying that it is due to the American embargo on the export of iron. He adds that the suspension is not due to anything connected with the State Steelworks at Yawata.

Some time ago it was rumoured that the large shipbuilding undertaking at Kudamatsu by the Kuhara firm had its origin in a failure to obtain control of the Osaka Ironworks. It is now rumoured that the suspension of the undertaking is due to a sudden favourable change coming over the situation as the result of the arrest of two Directors of the Osaka Ironworks in connection with the Steelworks scandal. Even before the incident the Kuhara family, according to the *Jiji*, owned about 40 per cent. of the shares of the Osaka concern, having purchased over 10,000 shares owned by Mr. R. Hunter, formerly its President. As already mentioned in our daily share report, the Kuhara family has been eagerly buying the shares of the Osaka Ironworks, irrespective of price, since the stir was caused among the management of the concern owing to the arrest of two of its Directors. The rumour that the suspension of the Kuhara undertaking at Kudamatsu is due to the existence of a favourable prospect of taking over the control of the Osaka Ironworks receive colour by the proposal to transfer the shipbuilding material and some of the workers of the Kuhara firm to the Innoshima works of the Osaka shipbuilding concern.—*Japan Chronicle.*

CONSCRIPTION IN JAPAN.

SOME OF THE DEVICES USED IN AVOIDING IT.

Colonel Sakaino, chief of the Tokyo gendarmerie, interviewed by a reporter of the *Jiji*, gave some interesting facts with regard to the various devices employed to avoid conscription.

He said that the number of those who try to evade conscription has considerably decreased of late years, but there are still a good many cases of such attempts. There are students who keep their names registered in some schools of recognised standing. Such cases will be closely investigated. "We are now making," he said, "an examination of the cases of 10,000 such students of military age, of whom reports have been sent in from the different prefectures. Those who do not really attend the school and who only keep their names on the register for the purpose of dodging the conscription will be warned, as first offenders.

"There are also teachers and university graduates, who are exempted from military service. If the law to enforce the examination of all males of military age be put into force this trouble will be obviated.

"There are others who resort to the device of disfiguring their bodies. Some put peas into their ears, or cut off their fingers, or tamper with themselves so as to produce piles. In the western parts of the country superstitious ideas are prevalent. For instance, young men will come to be examined in women's geta or with the string of a woman's petticoat sewn into their obi. Some snatch the offerings of "mochi" from the front of a Buddhist sanctuary on their way to examination. The idea in all these cases is that by rendering themselves unclean they will fail to pass the examination. They sometimes come with religious charms. Generally it is their parents who urge them to do these things."

Another officer of the Tokyo gendarmerie gave an interesting account of the superstitious practices peculiar to the Tokyo district. He said that some swallow three pieces of beans and that others eat the rice balls offered to the Buddha and wet their eyes with water, or sew the pennant stolen from a shrine of Inari into their obi.

Colonel Sakaino said that as a rule these tricks were of no avail and the recruiting officers could usually get a confession in such cases by adopting a threatening attitude.

BRAZIL CREATING A NEW ARMY.

Plans for the mobilization of an army of defence to be composed of several hundred thousand men are being put into execution with almost feverish haste, but no announcement has been made that Brazil will send troops to Europe. It is generally believed that this fighting force is to remain in Brazil. When Brazil declared a state of war to exist with the German Empire, the Brazilian army was composed of 18,000 men, with officers enough for 30,000.

TIN IN 1917.

The range of fluctuation has been unprecedentedly great, almost £140. Beginning the year at £180, there was a steady rise for the first five months, then a practical marking time for the next five, succeeded by a considerable rise during November and December. In the second half of the latter month tin came under partial Government control, speculation being prohibited, and the price immediately dropped about £40 in a few days.

The average price of standard tin for the year was £237 11s. 6d.—£55 3s. 9d. more than in 1916—the average prices for the four quarters of the year being:—

January to March ...	£197	12	2
April to June	242	9	6
July to September	242	5	4
October to December..	273	10	4

The tin imports into England were considerably smaller, viz., 27,143 tons, as compared with 33,646 tons in 1916 and 36,896 tons in 1915.

The supply of steel for the tin-plate industry has been short all through the year, owing to the enormous Government demands for other purposes. In January it was 43 to 44 per cent. of pre-war quantities; in April this was reduced by a further 6 per cent., while in August a slight increase was made, making the proportion 40 to 41 per cent., and in October a further 10 per cent. of pre-war quantity was granted, so that the allotment now stands at half the normal. In the autumn a strike at two of the steel works is reported to have caused a loss of 10,000 tons of steel.

There has been no variation in the official price of £10 7s. 6d.

With respect to foreign bars, the supply has been almost cut off, the figures for the last four years being:—

	Tons.		Tons.
1914	278,014	1916	2,969
1915	12,50.	1917	985

SIAM AND ENEMY SUBJECTS

DEPORTATION TO INDIA.

Siam deported a number of enemy aliens to India recently.

Something like 70 Siamese women and over 100 children by German or Austrian fathers are left as a legacy to the country. Many of these women have borrowed money to supply goods to their husbands. Siam has treated the deportees with much consideration, which contrasts very markedly with the treatment meted out by Germany to civilian prisoners of war. Leaving political consideration on one side the country is well rid of her prisoners. Half the wild rumours with which the bazaar has been full emanated from the internment camps. Despite the existence of a vernacular and foreign Press in this country the great majority of the people still gather their ideas of what is happening from the gossip in their daily visits to the markets, all over the country. The constant presence of these enemy aliens in Bangkok and Ayudbya, and the facilities for visiting them which could not well be withheld, all helped to keep alive a feeling of sympathy entirely out of keeping with the situation.

"RACE SUICIDE" IN FRANCE

For half a year the French Academy of Medicine has been deliberating upon a report drawn up by Professor Charles Richet on behalf of a special committee appointed to inquire into the problem of depopulation in France. No decision has as yet been announced, but it is thought probable that in one form or another, the Academy will recommend endowment of motherhood by the State.

For Professor Richet is disinclined to accept some of the more popular explanations of the falling birth rate. He is doubtful even of the common belief that the extraordinary decline in France is in any considerable measure due to the inheritance laws providing for the division of property, for whereas the fall of the birth rate has been particularly remarkable only in the last 40 years, the law to which it is so often attributed has been in force for more than a century. Moreover, it is observed in classes that have no property to bequeath, and are therefore not subject to the law in question. As to the supposition that the waning influence of the Chuch is an important factor, Prof. Richet points out one that though among the Bretons the birth rate is respectively high, yet it is very low in other communities no less religious. Nor does he believe that much importance can be attached to the migration from country to town, the truth being that in some districts the urban birth rate is actually higher than the rural. On one point he agrees with the great majority of observers—namely, that in France as elsewhere the decline is attributable in the main to voluntary and deliberate birth control, dictated, perhaps, by more exacting standards of social comfort and a growing disinclination among women to devote the best part of their lives to rearing children. A desire to take a larger share in activities formerly monopolised by men is doubtless an important consideration, but Professor Richet believes that the expense involved in rearing children is the most important of all, the cost of a child up to the age of 15 averaging, according to his estimate, about one-sixth of the father's annual earnings. It is for this reason that he believes the State must sooner or later pay those who undertake to provide for the perpetuation of the race.

SIR BEAUCHAMP DUFF'S DEATH.

OVERDOSE OF VERONAL.

An inquest was held by Mr. Ingleby Oddie, the Westminster coroner, on the body of General Sir Beauchamp Duff, formerly Commander-in-Chief in India, who was found dead in bed at the Caledonian Club, St. James's-square.

Mr. Douglas G. Duff, of Cheyne-court, Chelsea, said that his father was nearly 63 years old. He was referred to very adversely in the report of the Mesopotamia Commission, and this affected him considerably. He came home in September, 1916, having, in effect, been relieved of his command. The Army Council had asked those who were censured in the report of the Commission to put in their defence to the indictment formulated in that report, and his father was in process of formulating his defence at the moment of his death. He had instructed Sir Charles Russell, solicitor, and they were in pretty constant touch. The inquiry was to be held when his father was ready.

His father lived at the Caledonian Club, St. James's-square. The witness last saw him alive on Christmas Day, when he seemed in better spirits and better health than he had seen him for some considerable time. His father had suffered from sleeplessness, and since the Mesopotamia trouble he thought it was more or less constant. He complained about that at Christmas. The witness did not know he was taking any drugs.

The Coroner—He was, I believe, Lord Kitchener's right hand man in India?—Witness: I think you may fairly say that. The witness added that his father regarded the Commission's report as grossly unfair, and was extremely anxious that the evidence should be published *in extenso*. He was also extremely anxious to complete his defence.

The Coroner—There would be objections to publishing the evidence *in extenso*. It might convey information?—That is the general suggestion.

But not your father's view?—Well, I will not say. He was of opinion that, if it could not be published in full, at all events the greater part of it could be.

Was it his opinion that if it was published the public might take a different view of it?—Yes, unquestionably. It was his view that he would justify his conduct.

REPUGNANCE TO SUICIDE.

Did he ever say anything about suicide?—Yes, but simply more or less generally, when the report first appeared. I saw him shortly afterwards, and we discussed at some length the whole situation which had been created. I cannot say exactly what his words were, but he said to me that, whatever happened he would never take his life. It was totally repugnant to his whole idea of life. He always spoke with extreme repugnance of the idea of suicide.

Henry Addison, a valet, said that on Saturday night he left Sir Beauchamp Duff in bed, reading. He seemed quite cheery—more than on other nights.

William Henry Witherden said that on Sunday morning he found the electric light burning by Sir Beauchamp Duff's bed. A book was lying on the floor, and Sir Beauchamp was in bed lying almost in a natural position, wearing his glasses.

The Coroner's officer said that the position of the body suggested a peaceful and natural death. A tumbler and some bottles were handed to him. The chemist who sold the bottles told him that Sir Beauchamp Duff had been a customer for many years. After his return from India he had long talks with him about his sleeplessness in India. He said that the doctor there first prescribed potassium and bromide, which did not have the desired effect, and then he prescribed veronal, of which he used to take one tablet as a rule every other night, but if it was not then effective he would take one each night. His average purchase of veronal was one bottle of 25 tablets every month. He bought one on October 15th, another on December 3rd, and a third on December 31st. One of the bottles found in Sir Beauchamp's room contained bromide of potassium and the other eight veronal tablets.

Dr. R. S. Trevor, pathologist, said that Dr. R. S. Trevor said there was no natural disease to account for death. The appearance of the body suggested that death had followed some dose of a drug such as veronal, which was soluble in spirits. He had examined a deposit and had no doubt that it was veronal.

The Coroner said that Sir Beauchamp Duff must have had a tremendous amount of worry and mental distress as a result of the Mesopotamia report and it was reasonable to suppose that his sleeplessness had been getting steadily worse.

The jury found that Sir Beauchamp Duff died from narcotic poisoning self-administered, for the purpose of procuring sleep, and that his death was due to misadventure.

HOW A GERMAN SPY BETRAYED HIMSELF.

The story of how a German spy betrayed himself was told by Dr. M. A. Jelier, surgeon of a Dutch steamship, who arrived at San Francisco. On leaving out from a European port, Dr. Jelier said, there was a passenger on board of charming manners who spoke English with an Oxford accent and went by the name of Forbes. He showed an unusual interest in military matters and took photographs while passing through the Suez Canal. Forbes claimed to be a Scottish, but the back of his head was peculiarly flat. Noting this Scottish characteristic, Dr. Jelier said, while in the smoking room during the journey across the Red Sea he casually asked Forbes in German where he had been born. Forbes sprang to his feet and also in German, asked the doctor what he meant, as he was an Englishman.

When the steamship put in at Colombo, Ceylon, the doctor saw Forbes making sketches and informed the port authorities. Dr. Jelier said he had since learned that Forbes was tried, convicted and executed at Colombo.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW LAMPS FOR OLD IN EUROPEAN POLITICS.

LONDON, Forbuary 4th.

The great strikes in Austria and Germany are significant, though they may not, as some suppose, have an immediate effect upon the course of the war. We have no trustworthy evidence that this widespread unrest so far as Germany is concerned is inspired by a real desire to get rid of the military autocracy which maintains a strangle-hold upon national life. That being so, it is extremely unlikely that the military clique in either country will be deflected by a hair's-breadth from their war aims by what has happened in the last few weeks.

So far as outsiders can learn, the strikes have been prompted by an ardent desire for peace, the revolt being directed mainly against the annexationists who are considered the real bar to peace by understanding. A considerable body of opinion in England takes the view that the German Government were not unwilling to let Hans and Fritz "down tools" and indulge in street demonstrations, as this kind of fireworks might induce the workers in other countries to follow suit and clamour for an immediate cessation of hostilities. The fact that accounts of the strikes in Germany were passed for publication by the Censor lends colour to this suggestion, for, of course, the German Press only prints what the authorities want to appear. The Berlin wire-pullers consider themselves able to squash internal disorder when it is thought strikers or any other malcontents have had enough latitude. Still, it is a dangerous game, even for despotism, to permit the mob to play with fire.

THE SPIRIT OF UNREST.

It is fairly apparent that since the Russian revolution the attitude of the masses in all European countries towards their Governments has changed, and, moreover, that it is sure to change still further. The age-long claim of certain persons or groups to make war and conclude peace, and generally to order the lives of millions without consulting them is being challenged. Out of the cataclysm which submerged Tsardom there has emerged a new conception of relationships as between nations after the war. The balance-of-power idea, which actuated the political and diplomatic see-saw of international politics for generations, has received a mortal blow by the withdrawal of Russia from the circle of the great military states. In place of the old system, so fruitful of misunderstandings, a fixed resolve is taking hold of the masses everywhere that, whatever else happens, they will not tolerate, as heretofore, military castes and the system of wars and rumours of wars involving huge armaments which militarism imposes upon the world.

BOLSHEVISM AT WORK.

This idea of future relationships in which the people are to have more effective control of foreign affairs is expressed in the phrases so frequently heard condemning "secret diplomacy." It is, of course, the guiding principle of the Bolsheviks, although it is apt to become obscured by the excesses and extravagances of the Russian leaders. Although they have consented to treat with autocracy for peace it is to be noted that they insisted upon the publication of peace talk from day to day during the negotiations, knowing that this would be a means of getting their aims placed before the masses in Germany and elsewhere. They are out to end what they are pleased to call the "bourgeois" system of Government everywhere; and it is beside the mark to say that these are mad and foolish ideas leading to universal anarchy and red revolution.

It is much better to face facts as they exist, and however far-fetched the policy of the Bolsheviks seems it is calculated to impress the proletariat in every country. Thus we see organisations on the lines of the Soviet springing up in neutral countries and in Austria, the infection has spread from Russia into Germany till the Berlin mob is found howling against the Kaiser (in itself something of a revolution), while the strikes on the Clyde are not altogether unconnected with the strange ferment of opinions, political theories, and specious peace formula for which the Russian revolution is directly responsible. Armageddon has let loose new forces which will call for sure direction from statesmen backed by the sanity and cool judgment of the old Democracies—England, France, and America—if the new Europe is to be guided aright.

GREAT BANK AMALGAMATION.

One outcome of the war already apparent is the tendency of great commercial and financial undertakings to amalgamate and thereby eliminate rivalry. The latest instance is the fusion of the London County and Westminster Bank and Parr's Bank, which is the biggest movement of the kind so far. The total capital of the two corporations amounts to £210,809,269, and, regarded from the size of deposits, the combine will rank next to the London City and Midland Bank, which is still first with a total of £220,551,768. During the last nine years since the London County and Westminster amalgamated with the London and Westminster Bank the enterprise has obtained the largest foreign connection of any of the English banks. In this country it has 175 branches, and is agent for foreign banking houses in all parts of the world, including Hongkong. Parr's Bank has no overseas branches, but is very strong in the Midlands and the North of England; and the advantages of the amalgamation are obvious.

STATE RATES FOR SHIPPING.

It is stated that recommendations with regard to the Blue-book rates for hire of cargo ships requisitioned by the Government have been approved by the Chamber of Shipping within the past few days, and they are now under the consideration of the Shipping Controller. For some months dissatisfaction has been rife among owners as regards rates, which are based upon tonnage and speed, and vary considerably between different classes of vessels. Working expenses have increased so enormously that the Government rate either leaves only a small margin of profit or results in actual loss. The Chamber of Shipping, having investigated the facts presented by the owners, have placed the facts before the Controller, and it is understood that a strong case has been made out for an amendment of the scale of payment. The final word, however, rests with the Treasury.—H.B.

THINGS HIDDEN.

[BY EOVAT FRASER.]

The curtains part, and the trumpet blares,
And the eunuchs howl aloud;
And the gilt, swag-bellied idol glares
Insolent over the crowd.
* * * * *
Hushing the matter before it was known,
They returned to our fathers afar,
And hastily set Him afresh on His throne
Because He had won us the war.
—*Rimmon*, by RUDYARD KIPLING.

The Government do not appear to realise the intense dissatisfaction aroused by their refusal to disclose the facts relating to the disaster which occurred near Cambrai on November 30th. They seem to be unaware that the secrecy imposed in this matter at the bidding of the Imperial General Staff has set aflame feelings which have long been smouldering with regard to the character of the direct control exercised over the conduct of the war.

Soldiers returning on leave from the front are bringing back stories of "the breakdown which undoubtedly occurred" (the words are Mr. Bonar Law's) in the fighting line before Gouzeaucourt. The subject is being talked about in every village in the land. What are the public to think when the Cabinet try to hush up the whole affair, apparently under pressure from the Imperial General Staff?

A German publication claims that during the battle of Cambrai the enemy captured 100 Tanks and "shot to pieces" another 32. Their claims appear to have some foundation. Another German claim is that over 9,000 prisoners and over 100 guns were captured during the "breakdown." Yet when the country asks for information it is told that it cannot have it.

Mr. Bonar Law informed the House of Commons on January 15th that the documents in the case had been examined by a committee of the Imperial General Staff, presided over by Sir William Robertson. The War Cabinet, he added, had also looked into the matter, and were of opinion that "the Higher Command was not surprised by the attack of November 30th, and that all proper and adequate dispositions had been made to meet it." I will not presume to question this remarkable verdict, but having heard the accounts of eye-witnesses, I will venture to say that somebody was most extraordinarily surprised when the Germans appeared far within our lines on Nov. 30th and scooped up large numbers of men and guns. It has also become knowledge that a considerable number of changes in important posts in the Army in France has been made or are being made. If no one was to blame for the last phase of the battle of Cambrai, as Mr. Bonar Law seems to imply, why have these changes been decided on?

* * * * *

I suggest that the Government are not dealing fairly with the nation in this grave issue, and that instead of exercising their authority they are allowing themselves to be dominated by the Imperial General Staff. We ought to be told the truth. We went to war in darkness and in silence in 1914, and from that fundamental error most of our subsequent troubles have arisen. We are the most ancient democracy in the world. In these islands liberty was cradled. They were the earliest home of freedom of thought and speech. It was and is a terrible mistake to ask this free nation to fight behind a veil.

Sir Ian Hamilton, in a protest written from Gallipoli in 1915, said: "Democracy and Autocracy must fight with their own weapons. If they change foils in the scuffle, then, like Hamlet and Laertes, they are both doomed." His pregnant words reveal the source of many of our blunders. While we believed ourselves to be battling so that the world might be free, we were really enmeshed from the outset in devices of suppression and deception, of preposterous secrecy and wilful evasion. Because the people have been told a constant succession of half-truths and untruths, and often have been told nothing at all, they have never been able to form those accurate conceptions of the conduct of the war which are imperatively necessary for a democracy in arms.

We are heavily taxed, we are subjected to a multitude of exasperating ordinances, we are rightly urged to live frugally and even to be prepared for a period of semi-starvation, and for three and a half years we have accepted these increasing behests without complaint. But when it is said that we must give all and say nothing, that we must also surrender our intellects into military keeping for some further unknown period, we are inclined to reply that we will not relinquish the right of free opinion.

* * * * *

I believe that the origin of all this security, and of the mistakes which have flowed therefrom, can be traced to the War Office in Whitehall. It is not the fault of the commanders in the field, as is indicated by Sir Ian Hamilton's powerful criticism. It began with Lord Kitchener, who at first actually forbade the Press to mention the preparation of hospitals for the wounded lest the public might be "disturbed." We are told to "trust the soldiers." The soldiers in Whitehall have never trusted the public. The time came when Mr. Asquith in his turn trusted Lord Kitchener so little that when he put in Sir William Robertson as Chief of the Imperial General Staff he armed him with a special Order in Council. The object of the Order was to reduce Lord Kitchener to a cipher; but, however justifiable the original intention may have been, an unconstitutional position was created which should not now be maintained. Hence, for instance, the weak position of the Earl of Derby, the present Secretary of State for War. The powers conferred upon the Chief of the Imperial General Staff without the knowledge of the nation are unsuited to a democratic country, and it appears probable that much mischief has resulted from their retention.

For me this is no new issue. I had a hand in fighting a somewhat similar battle in India in 1905, when Lord Kitchener sought to centralise all power in his own hands as Commander-in-Chief. Nor is this the first time that I have mentioned this particular question, as the curious may see by referring to my articles in the October and January numbers of the *Edinburgh Review*. Lord Morley declared at Arbroath in 1905 that "if there is one principle more than another that has been accepted in this country since the days when Charles I. lost his head, it is this—that the civil power shall be supreme over the military power"; yet that principle was in effect impaired by a Liberal Prime Minister when unparalleled authority was given to Sir William Robertson.

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The consequences are illustrated in the current controversy regarding the utilisation of our remaining reserves of man-power. It cannot be too widely understood that the real responsibility for the use of our forces, and for the shaping of our strategy, does not rest upon the commanders in the field, who are subordinates, but upon the Higher Command at home. Why are we short of men to-day? Why are fresh calls being made upon our manhood? The facts about our man-power were as well known last midsummer as they are now. The Imperial General Staff then knew exactly how many men we had left, and they were also well aware that no further military help could be obtained from Russia for a very long time to come, if ever. They were fully and clearly warned of the risks we were running, and because of their mistaken decision six months ago another Military Service Bill has become necessary. The first question to be answered is whether the Imperial General Staff, who were responsible, were justified in inaugurating a great offensive at Ypres, in view of the military situation of the Allies elsewhere. Remember that our men were flung time after time into the slime-pits of Flanders before enemy troops began to be drawn from the Russian front, and before the Italian line was broken. Was there a miscalculation of the enemy's powers of resistance? Has the partial recovery of one or two ridges warranted the heavy drain upon our strength? Were the Government led by the Imperial General Staff to believe that infinitely larger results would be obtained? If these questions are to be answered, let us in any case hear no more of the ridiculous "theory of attrition." That theory has been proved to be fallacious, it is now utterly discredited, and the French abandoned it long ago. We attacked at Ypres for a larger purpose than "killing Germans." Despite the heroism of our undaunted soldiers, the last Ypres offensive was our Verdun. On account of the German assault on Verdun, Falkenhayn, who was then Chief of the German General Staff, is now in obscurity in the wilds of Asia.

The affectation of military mystery must stop. The suggestion that we are all to go blindly on while a few soldiers of not more than average mental equipment dispose of the resources of the Empire must be countered. The complaint against the Imperial General Staff is that no clear purpose lies behind the strategy it directs. In the West it has applied the strategy of the Stone Age. In the East it has designed its operations from the point of view of a sergeant-major. We have heard much, and rightly, of the mistakes made in the Mesopotamia campaign before it passed under the control of the War Office. But what of Palestine?

* * * * *

The Palestine campaign is the fine flower of Whitehall strategy. It appears to have been begun in a casual manner with the object of "giving Sir Archibald Murray something to do," but it is said that he was told to expect no help. He fought and lost the two battles of Gaza, came home, and was furtively rewarded with the finest command in England. In accordance with his usual practical of treating the public with contempt, Sir William Robertson refused for a very long time to disclose the facts about these two battles, in the second of which we had 7,000 casualties. The French call him "General *Non, non,*" and evidently he made his customary reply of "*Non, non*" whenever he was pressed for information about Gaza.

General Allenby was then sent out to take command. Although great moral and political advantages were undoubtedly obtained by the capture of Jerusalem, the one strategical justification of an offensive in Palestine this winter would have been an advance to Aleppo. Just north of Aleppo is the vital junction of Muslimie, on the Baghdad railway, possession of which would have cut the Turkish route to Mesopotamia. The time to decide about an advance to Aleppo was last July, but at that time the Imperial General Staff were preoccupied with their obsessions about the Belgian coast. Unless Aleppo became our objective, the advance in Palestine was and is a blow in the air. On its present basis it will not end the war or materially affect the end of the war.

My contention is that we have to reject the ridiculous suggestion that strategy, as distinct from tactics, is a mystery upon which neither the Government nor the nation must dare to say a word. Whenever I am told that strategical decisions are a Great Military Mumbo-Jumbo, before which I must bow my head in reverent awe, I turn to a poem called "Rimmon," written by Mr. Rudyard Kipling. He wrote it during the South African War, but it has a direct bearing upon the absurd assumption that the nation is to go on fighting in silence and in darkness to-day. Because of that assumption, because the outlook of the Imperial General Staff has been narrow and pedantic, because it has been oblivious of the larger issues of the war, because Sir William Robertson and his subordinates are living in a little world of their own, we are being out-matched in brain-power.

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Yet these pedants have swept all the young and alert brains of the country

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

into their net. The flower of the intellect and genius of the British Empire has been at their disposal. What have they done with the best brains in the New Army? I write with the deepest respect of the regimental officers and men of our splendid Old Army, who saved Europe and the world in the first battle of Ypres; but in spite of the enormous expansion of our forces, the important commands and the best places on the Staff have been kept a close preserve. The new brains are not wanted. I know cases of men accustomed to control thousands of civil life who leaped to arms when the call came and are still captains or lieutenants to-day. Where in the British Army is the counterpart of General Currie, the Canadian commander? From the big commands right down through the entire Army organisation, whether any important post is vacant, the invariable answer to the man of brains who did not happen to have been a soldier before the war is "*Non, non.*"

In justice to Sir William Robertson, it must be acknowledged that he has been foremost in encouraging promotions from the ranks, but never beyond narrow limits. The spirit of the Staff College, which seems to breed exclusiveness and obstructiveness, broods over our whole military machine. I have received many bitter complaints on this subject. It is a cause of intense discontent in the New Armies. Throughout the war obstruction has been rampant, not in the field but in Whitehall. High-explosive shells, the bombing of German cities, the plan for building Tanks, the Allied War Council, any new and fertile idea—from first to last the answer has always been the same. Upon the doors of the War Office are inscribed the words "Non, non," and in the innermost sanctuary there reposes the mysterious Order in Council, the result of which is a Government which does not govern because it has to spend all its time in fighting narrow-minded military autocrats clothed with semi-Prussian powers, lacking in vision, and imbued with a spirit of obsolete professional formalism.

* * * * *

We have now to recognise frankly that a particular Army clique has had supreme military control for two years and has repeatedly failed to fulfil its own expectations and promises. We must get back to constitutional principles. We want an Eric Geddes at the War Office, one trained as a Shunter.

We are entitled to say to the Imperial General Staff: "If you had planned your campaigns in the field with anything like the dexterity you have shown in conducting your campaigns in the Press, we should by this time have been across the Rhine. For two years the resources of the Empire have been placed at your disposal without limit and without question. We have raised these enormous armies. We have given you millions of our boys and you have spent them freely. Where are they? And are we not entitled to ask that new brains should now be set to work to attain the paramount object for which the whole nation is striving?"

—*Daily Mail.*

SALE OF THE HAWARDEN ESTATE.

THE BURDEN OF TAXATION.

The tenants on the Hawardon Castle Estate have received a circular letter from Mr. Henry Neville Gladstone announcing that Captain Albert C. Gladstone, the tenant for life of the estate, has decided to sell a considerable portion of the property.

This decision, says Mr. Gladstone, is in conflict with his father's lifelong desire and efforts to keep the estate intact and to maintain the happy relations between landlord and tenant; but recent legislation, and in particular the Finance Acts of 1910 and 1914, have made this inevitable. Mineral revenue came to an end about ten years ago and estate affairs are now mainly based on agriculture. The essential fact is that the State under recent Acts of Parliament has imposed a system of valuations and rates of duties on agricultural properties which has made it impossible to continue the management of estates otherwise than on an economic basis. Deducting charges for taxes, rates, tithe, maintenance, upkeep, and other outgoings, the income at the disposal of Mr. W. G. C. Gladstone for his personal use, and for the payment of annuities charged on the estates, amounted to something less than one-fifth of the gross revenue. Then came the war, and the young squire was killed in action. The financial consequences to the estates can be simply told. War taxation on income derived from the estates already amounts to nearly four times the annual charge in 1913-14, and no relief from this can for years to come be anticipated. But the effect of pre-war taxation makes the position more formidable. The death duties under the recent Finance and other Acts have totalled six times the amount chargeable on the death of Mr. W. H. Gladstone in 1891. This is a serious financial burden. The margin existing before the war has been swept away and a serious deficit on the working of the estates has to be faced. This is an impossible position alike for landlord and tenant.

"My nephew and I," adds Mr. Gladstone, "are anxious to preserve, as far as possible, the historic associations of the Castle and the traditions of the Glynne and Gladstone connection, and this can only be achieved by a sale of land. It is a hard matter, and to me at least it brings nothing but regret and disappointment. It has been forced on us by the exigencies of direct State action. I cannot forecast the future. I can only hope that where the connection of landlord and tenant, whether farmer or cottager, is severed, purchase of holdings will bring secure and satisfactory results."

Mr. H. N. Gladstone, who is Lord Lieutenant of Flintshire, has been closely associated with the management of the Hawarden Estate, he and Lord Gladstone acting as trustees during the minority of the late Mr. W. G. C. Gladstone, M.P., Captain Albert C. Gladstone is the eldest son of the Rev. Stephen Gladstone, formerly rector of Hawarden, who now lives at Manley, Cheshire.

WEATHER REPORT.

April 4th, at 12.18.—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has increased moderately at Vladivostock and slightly over the Philippines; it has decreased slightly to moderately elsewhere and is probably highest over N. Japan.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.10 inch. Total since 1st January, 1.23 inches, against an average of 6.68 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock ...	E. & N.E. winds, moderate; cloudy with fog, mist or drizzling rain.
Formosa Channel ...	N.E. winds, moderate to fresh.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	The same as No. 1
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan...	The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

4TH APRIL, A.M.

Station.	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather
Vladivostock	6 a	30.30	30	—	ESE	3	b
Nemuro	5 a	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ushima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishi'jima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Island	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	6 a	30.13	—	—	S	2	o
Hankow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	"	30.05	43	92	ESE	4	o
Gutzlaff	"	30.05	48	100	W	1	b
Sharp Peak	"	30.07	58	89	NW	1	o
Amoy	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swatow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paihoku	5 a	29.95	61	91	—	0	o
Tai-hu	"	29.97	58	—	—	0	o
Tainan	"	29.96	64	—	—	0	b
Koahun	"	29.93	68	—	NE	6	b
Pescadores	"	29.97	64	—	N	4	o
Canton	6 a	29.93	68	95	E	1	o
Hongkong	"	29.94	64	95	E	5	od
Gap Rock	"	29.89	—	—	E	4	o
Macao	"	29.86	65	88	ENE	4	of
Wuchow	9 a	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phuilen	7 a	29.92	70	93	SSE	4	of
Tourane	"	29.82	72	—	SE	4	o
Cape St. James	"	29.80	75	—	ENE	7	o
Aparri	6 a	29.85	73	87	N	1	b
Dagupan	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	"	29.84	83	91	NE	1	b
Legaspi	"	29.84	75	93	N	2	b
Tacloban	"	29.80	75	93	WNW	2	o
Iloilo	"	29.79	75	92	N	4	o
Surigao	"	29.78	72	98	SW	1	o
Guam	4.30	29.94	73	—	—	0	b
Labuan	8 a	30.78	76	95	NE	1	b

T. E. CLAXTON, *Director.*

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, or the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squalls, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.)

7. RAIN in inches, tenths and hundreds.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "ADEN"

FROM YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after MONDAY, 8th instant, at NOON will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 9th instant, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS,
Agent.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1918. [2

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON, GENOA AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLENIFFER"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed AT THEIR RISK into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 10th instant, at 5 P.M., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, on the 10th instant, at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd April, 1918. [1863

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"KWAISANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 10th April, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined.

Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd April, 1918. [6



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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL.
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SHANGHAI	"WINGSANG"	Sun, 7th April, D'light.
HAIPHONG	"LOKSANG"	Sunday, 7th April, 7 a.m.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 12th April, 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Saturday, 20th April, noon.

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These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.
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SWATOW. AMOY AND FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAITAN	Capt. A. E. Hodgins ...	TUESDAY,	9th Apr., at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

3

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamer have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified Surgeon

For Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents

24

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Str. from Colombo	Due at Marseilles 1917	Due at London 1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

Return Tickets are available be M[illegible] vice Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transhipment),

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,

WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS.	Leave H'KONG, about	Leave S'PORE about	Due at M'SEILLES, if calling about	Due LONDON about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARE.
Superintendent.

22

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT		SAILING DATES	
		tons		
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ...	† KAGA MARU ...	..12,500	SAT. 13th April	11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ...	† AKI MARU	...12,500	SAT. 20th April	11 A.M.
	† TANGO MARU ...	...13,500	SAT. 18th May	11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE				

LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN ... ...

MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURS. IS., TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY ... ...

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL ... ...

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO ...

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON

For dates of sailing apply at the Company's Office.

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG. VICTORIA. B.C.. SEATTLE

VIA

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

† KATORI MARU ... ... SAT., 13th April, 11 A.M.

‡ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone 232 and 233

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

(Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	23,000 ...	TUES., 9th Apr.
NIPPON MARU	11,000 ...	TUES. 16th Apr.
SHINYO MARU	23,000 ...	SAT., 27th Apr.
PERSIA MARU	8,000 ...	FRI., 10th May.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 ...	SAT., 8th June.

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Persia Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500	Tons
KIYO MARU	17,200	"
SEIYO MARU	14,000	"

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC CUBAN SERVICES, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, MANAGER.
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 2274 and 2275.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available for two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available for six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line

(TRANS-PACIFIC).

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"MANILA MARU"	MONDAY,	29th Apr., at 3 P.M.
"CHICAGO MARU"	MONDAY,	6th May at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connection are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintains cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy

"AMAKUSA MARU"	SUNDAY,	7th Apr., at Noon.
"SOSHU MARU"	THURSDAY,	11th Apr., at 8 A.M.
"KAIJO MARU"	SUNDAY,	14th Apr., at 10 A.M.
"JOSHIN MARU"	MONDAY,	15th Apr., at 9 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos 744 and 745.

49

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO:

APRIL 10, 1918.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passage Agents.
Prince's Buildings, Ice Houses Street.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

The mails dispatched from London and Liverpool to Hongkong on 26th January last have been lost at Sea through enemy action. London Mail consisted of three bags containing ordinary correspondence and 161 Registered articles, and Liverpool Mail consisted of one bag containing ordinary correspondence and 20 Registered articles.

The mails dispatched from London on the 5th and 13th February last were received yesterday.

The mail dispatched from London between the 26th January and 5th February has not yet been received.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

For	Per	Date
Straits		Friday, 5th, 11.00 A M
Philippine Islands		Friday, 12th, 2.00 P M
Shanghai and North China		Saturday, 6th 2.00 P M
Chefoo and Tientsin		Sunday, 7th, 9.00 A M
Shanghai and North China		Sunday, 7th, 9.00 A M

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 4TH APRIL 1918

Stocks.	Paid up Value.	Official Quotation 10.30 A.M.	Closing Quotation	Last Dividend.
Banks.—				
Hongkong and Shanghai	$125	$600		£33/- for 9 year ending 31·12·17
Insurances.—				
Canton	$50	$320, buyers		$25 for 1915
China Fires	$20	$133, buy.		$9 for 1915
Hongkong Fires	$50	$300, buyers		$27 for 1916
North Chinas	£5	£ 120, buy.		30% for 1916
Unions	$100	$800, sales		$60 for 1916
Yangtszes	$60	$217½, buy.		$21 for 1915
Shipping —				
Douglas S.S. Co.	$50	$74, buyers		$10 for year ending 30·6 17
Canton Steamboats	$15	$20, sales $19½, buy.		50 cents for 1917
Indo-China Pref.	£5	$32½, buyers		3/- int. account 1917
Do. Def.	£5	$151, buy. $151/152, sal		6/- int. account 1917
Star Ferry Co.	$10	$28, sellers		$2.10 for year ending 30·4·17
Refineries.—				
China Sugars	$100	$80, buyers		$12 for 1916
Malabon Sugars	P30	$29½, buyers		Ps. 8 for 1917
Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—				
Kowloon Wharf Co.	$50	$85, buyers		$6 and bonus of $4 for 1917
H. and W. Dock Co.	$60	$122½, s. & b.		$5 and bonus of $7 for 1917
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 100	T. 104, buy.		Tls. 9 for year ending 30·4·17
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—				
Central Estates	$100	$90, buyers		$7 for 1917
Hongkong Hotels	$50	$87½, buyers		$3 for ½ year 31·12·17
Hongkong Lands	$100	$85		$3½ making $7 for 1917
Hongkong Land Reclamation ...	$75	$110		$5.25 for 1917
Humphreys Estates	$10	$5½, buyers		50 cents for 1917
Kowloon Lands	$30	$27½		$2½ for 1917
West Points	$60	$78		$3 making $8 for 1917
Oils.—				
Langkats	G10	Ts. 16½, buy.		T. 1 for year ending 31·10·16
Shells	£1	120/-, buyers		2/- int. account 1917
Ural Caspians	£1	20/-		9% for 1915/16
Mining.—				
Kallang	£1	40/-, buyers		1/- int. act. year ending 30·6·17
Raubs	£1	$2.85, sel.		None since 1910
Troch	£1	32/-, buy.		2/- int. account 1917
Cotton Mills.—				
Ewo	Tls. 50	T. 175, buy.		T. 20 for year ending 31·10·17
Kung Yik	Tls. 10	T. 16½, buy.		T. 2 for year ending 30·11·17
Oriental C. S. Co., Ltd. ...	Tls. 50	T. 45½, buy.		Tls. 6 for 1913
Shanghai	Tls. 50	T. 142, buy.		Tls. 6 for year ending 30·6·17
Yangtsepoo	Tls. 5	T. 9.60, buy.		7% on Pref. Shares for 1917
Miscellaneous.—				
China Borneo	$12	$9, buyers		60 cents for 1916
China Lights	$5	$4, buyers		None since 1916
China Providents	$10	$7.10		70 cents for 1917
Dairy Farms	$7½	$29½		$2 for year ending 31·7·17
Green Island Cement	$7½	$7, sales		80 cents for 1917
Hongkong Electrics	$10	$48½, buyers		$3 for year ending 28·7·17
Hongkong Ices	$25	$215, buy.		$11 for 1917
Hongkong Ropes	$10	$28½, sellers		$3 for 1917
Hongkong Steels	$10	$10		$1 for year ending 31·5·17
Hongkong Trams	5/-	$6.20, sellers		9% int. account 1917
Peak Trams Old	$10	$8, sellers		7½ for year ending
Do. New	$1	$0.80, sel.		do. [30·4·17
Steam Laundries	$5	$4, sellers		35 cents for year ending 31·5·17
Union Waterboats ...	$7	$11½		12½ for 1917
Watson & Co.	$10	$5½, buyers		70 cents for 1917
Wm. Powell, Limited	$7	$6½, buyers		None since 1914

Rubbers, (Singapore Currency).	Paid up Value.	Year Ends.	Latest Quotation.	Dividend for Last Year.	Int Div. to Date.
Ayer Panas	$5	Jan.	$8.50	25 p. c.	—
Glenealy	$1	Oct.	$2.20	25 p. c.	—
Kedahs...	$1	April	$3 90	55 p. c.	20 p. c.
Kempas	$5	June	$7.80	40 p. c.	—
Malaka Pindas...	$1	Aug.	$2.10	33 p. c.	—
Malakoff	$1	Dec.	$4.15 x.d.	30 p. c.	—
New Serendab	$2	Dec.	$4.45	27½ p. c.	—
Pajams...	$5	Sept	$12.50	52½ p. c.	—
Sandycroft	$3	Jan.	$3.75	30 p. c.	12½ p. c.
Tapah	$10	Dec.	$15.00	35 p. c.	10 p. c.
Plantation Rubber in London ...			3/5½		

VERNON & SMYTH. Share Brokers.

COMMERCIAL

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	April 4th
London.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/1⅞
Bank Bills, on demand ...	3/1⅛
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	3/1⅛
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/1⅜
Credits, at 4 months' sight	3/2⅛
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	3/2⅛
On Paris —	
Bank Bills, on demand ...	492½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	487
On New York.	
Bank Bills, on demand ...	73⅝
Credits at 60 days' sight	—
On Bombay —	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	—
Bank Bills, on demand ...	nom.
On Calcutta.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	—
Bank Bills, on demand ...	nom.
On Shanghai.—	
Bank Bills, at sight ...	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight ...	—
On Yokohama.—On demand ...	142
On Manila.—On demand—Pesos	147½
On Singapore.—On demand ...	133⅜
On Batavia.—On demand ...	163½
On Haiphong.—On demand ...	⅛% p.m.
On Saigon.—On demand ...	⅛% p.m.
On Bangkok.—On demand ...	49½
Sovereign Bank's buying Rate	$ 6.40
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael	$42.40
Bar Silver per oz	45⅛d

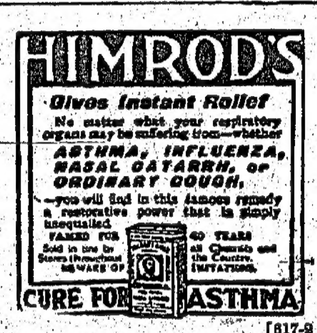
Subsidiary Coins	per cent.	
Hongkong ...20 cents. pieces...	$0 00	Premium
Hongkong ...10 „ ...	$0 00	Discount
Canton .....20 „ ...	$7.40	„
Canton .....10 „ ...	$0.00	„

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-MORROW.

3.15 p.m.—First Gymkhana Meeting at the Race Course, Happy Valley.

Monday, 8th April :—
5.30 p.m.—Organ Recital at St. John's Cathedral.
5.30 p.m.—Meeting of the War Charities General Committee in the Chamber of Commerce Room, City Hall.
Saturday, 13th April :—
Marathon Race.



[617-2

BARRIBAL GIRL OIL PAINTINGS FREE.



For a limited time only anyone returning 5 empty "Commander" cigarette tins to the WESTMINSTER TOBACCO CO., LTD., 18, Bank Buildings, Hongkong, will receive free of all cost one of the famous Barribal Girl paintings reproduced in Oils, Stretched on Canvas and Mounted on a Wooden frame.

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LIMITED.

AGENTS FOR

WESTMINSTER TOBACCO CO., LIMITED.

LONDON.

"Commander" Super-size Cigarettes are stocked by all High Class Tobacconists.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd. [1469

OFFICE—14 Des Vœux Road. 'Phone—358.

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

Now the warm weather is approaching, we wish to bring to your notice the advisability of having your fans cleaned and oiled.

All work entrusted to us will receive prompt personal attention. A large stock of fans and electrical goods always on hand and competent workmen can be sent to any address.

ATOMISERS IN STOCK OR MADE TO ORDER.

67

BANKS

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Capital (¼ Paid up) ... ... Francs 45,000,000
(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic).

Chairman of the Board of Directors } André Berthelot.
General Manager ... A. J. Perrotin.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.
BRANCHES:
PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, SAIGON.

BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH,
Queen's Buildings
5, Chater Road Tel No. 2352
Hongkong, 14th May, 1917 [1470

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital... ... ... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager
Hongkong 8th May 1917 [1468

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling
£1,500,000, at 2/— $15,000,000
Silver $19,500,000
$34,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK—Chairman.
G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
F. C Butcher, Esq. | E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq. | W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq. | Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKER:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent per annum on the Daily Balance.

On FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 3 „ „
„ 12 „ 4 „ „

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1918. [9

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorised Capital	... ...	£1,500,000
Subscribed	„	1,125,000
Paid-up	„	562,500
Reserve Fund	„	600,000

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Galle	Karachi	Penang
Calcutta	Hongkong	Kotah Bhara	Rangoon
Colombo	Howrah	KualaLumpur	Shanghai
Delhi	Kandy	Madras	Singapore
Port Louis (Mauritius).			

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN
Acting Manager.
No. 7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 26th May, 1916. [887

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	... ...	Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up	... ...	„ 20,000,000
Reserve Funds	... ...	„ 5,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—KOBE, OSAKA, TOKYO & YOKOHAMA.
FORMOSA—AKO, GIRAN, KAGI, KARENKEI, KEELUNG, MAKUNG, PINAN, SHINCHIKU, TAICHU, TAIWAN, TAKOW, TAMSUI.
CHINA—AMOY, CANTON, FOOCHOW, HANKOW, KIUKIANG, SHANGHAI, SWATOW
OTHERS—BATAVIA, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LONDON, SINGAPORE, SOMBABAIA, SEMARANG AND NEW YORK.

LONDON BANKERS:
Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, India China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Australia America, and elsewhere.

Interest allowed on Current Account, Fixed Deposits, and Savings Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

N. YANAGITA,
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH,
2, Des Voeux Road
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1918. [699

THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORISED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1912.)

Authorised Capital	... ...	$50,000,000
Paid-up Capital	... ...	$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES,
SHANGHAI; NANKING; Chinkiang, Yangchow Wuxieh, Wuhu, Anshing, Tatung, Tsinkiangpo, Soochow. HANKOW: Shasi Ichang, Nanakang. TIENTSIN: Paoting Tangshan, Luanhsien Tsangchsien, Hsingtai. HANGCHOW Wenchow, Shaohsin Chinhsien, Lanhsi, Huchow, Ningpo KAIFENG: Changteh, Sinyang, Lohe Chowkou. TSINAN: Chowtsun, Tsaohsien Linshi, Lintsing, Tsinien, Yihfuh Hsinsing, Chefoo, Tsingtao. TAIYUAN Yunsheng FOOCHOW, CHANGCHUN Kirin, Mukden, Newchwang, Dairen Harbin, Taitsihar, Tieling, Chinchow Antung, CANTON, KUNIYANG, PEKING, Kashka Saiyuanheng, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH.
Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted: loans granted on approved securities Special facilities for Home Exchange.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1914. [1163

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